The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Unusual attractions offered to purchasers of
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The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.
The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.
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The large Glucose, Grape-Sugar, and Corn-Syrup Factory at East St. Louis, Ill., heretofore conducted by H. W. Meyer & Co., will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on
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Capacity, 2,000 bushels corn per day. All appointments complete, and in first-class condition. Market, location, and shipping facilities unequaled. A splendid opportunity for investment. For further particulars address HUGO MUENCH, Assignee,
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Cutlery
Carvers, Carver Cases, Table Knives and Forks, Rogers' Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, Pocket-Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors, Razors, Shears, Ladies' Companions and Cutlery Sets.
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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
Fancy Goods, Gold Pens, Pencils, Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives.

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A HAPPY CHRISTMAS GIFT.
TEETH, NO PAIN
SET. EXTRACTING
Fine filling; no fancy prices. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

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Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cases. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis. Colcago office, 115 and 120 Madison-st.

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WASHINGTON.

Approaching Criminal Proceedings Against the Star-Route Gang.

Dorsey's Combination Will Be Among the First to Be Attacked.

Specimen of Brady's Willingness to Accommodate the Robber Crowd.

Confident Assertion that Sargent and William E. Chandler Will Enter the Cabinet.

Conflict of Opinion as to Gen. Garfield's Views on Mahoneism.

The New British Minister Set Right Before the American People.

Col. Moulton Contradicts Former Testimony Regarding Contingent-Fund Expenditures.

Proposed Conference of American Republics to Institute Measures for Mutual Benefit.

Congress and the Canal—A Great Saving in Postal Contracts—The Bonded Debt.

STAR ROUTES.

THE APPROACHING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—In the recently-published letter of George Bliss, Esq., special counsel for the Government in the star-route prosecutions, to Postmaster-General James, mention was made of several great combinations against whom criminal proceedings would be begun before the grand jury in this District early in the new year. One of the first, if not the first, of these combinations against which proceeding will be taken is known at the Post-Office Department as the Dorsey combination.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is at the head of the syndicate. There are 134 star routes in

THE DORSEY COMBINATION.

At the letting of July 1, 1878, which was the beginning of the present contract term, these routes were awarded to J. W. Dorsey, S. W. Dorsey's brother, John M. Peck, John R. Miner, and J. H. Watts. Mr. Watts held but four of the routes, and after a short time he failed, and is now practically out of the mail contract business. J. W. Dorsey, Peck, and Miner were in reality dummies for S. W. Dorsey, who, at the time of the beginning of the present contract term, was a Senator. His name did not appear on the books of the department as either a contractor or subcontractor until after he had left the Senate, which was March 4, 1879.

THE ROUTES OF THE DORSEY COMBINATION covered points in sixteen States and Territories. The total original contract-pay for service on these 134 routes was $143,169.63. Brady allowed the combination for increased trips and expedition of running-time an amount sufficient to bring the annual pay up to $629,808. A small part of this increase was due to lengthening of routes, etc., at the start, but the additional compensation allowed, pure and simple, amounted to $504,-168. There were curtailments amounting to $35,000. The total original mileage of these 134 routes was 9,887 miles, but Brady made changes

IN THE INTEREST OF THE COMBINATION

reducing the mileage over 1,000 miles. Of the total number of routes belonging to the combination, twenty-five alone received an increase of pay amounting to over $200,000. The records of the department show clearly that a vast majority of the increased service ordered was unnecessary, and the rottenness of the allowances is thereby inferentially proven; but the case of the Government against the combination will be supplemented by the reports of the Government inspectors sent over the routes, sworn affidavits of Postmasters, mail-carriers, stage-drivers, etc., proving clearly

THE FRAUDULENT CHARACTER OF THE SERVICE.

A sample of the way in which pay was increased and money taken without adequate return from the Treasury is afforded in the case of the route from Dalles to Baker City, Ore. This route is 275 miles long, and was let for two trips per week, at an average speed of two and a quarter miles per hour, for $8,988. Within a year the pay was raised to $73,880, a majority of which was for expedition, although the speed was increased only to three and four-fifths miles per hour.

THE CABINET.

SARGENT AND CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—A gentleman who is very near to the President, and who has had an interview with him since he was in New York, says that Gen. Arthur has decided to appoint ex-Senator Sargent, of California, Secretary of the Interior, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy. Nothing is likely to prevent the appointments. Sargent and Chandler, he says, will certainly be nominated unless Gen. Grant shall decide to actually interfere and make a personal appeal to the President that Chandler shall have no place in the Cabinet. This it is thought possible that Gen. Grant may do, as he is

VERY MUCH EMBITTERED AT CHANDLER

because the latter was the successful leader of the opposition to him (Grant) at Chicago. The other Stalwart friends of the President, Conkling and Platt, are reported to be satisfied with the nomination of Chandler; so it seems that the leading Stalwarts, with one exception, have graciously consented that the President shall put a friend of Blaine in the Cabinet as the representative of New England; but the appointment of that gentleman after all depends upon the fact

WHETHER IT SHALL PLEASE ULYSSES S. GRANT

to have a man who was against him at Chicago in the Cabinet. It is known that Gen. Grant, too, has been very anxious that ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado—the father of the wife of one of Grant's sons—should be made Secretary of the Interior, but the transMississippi country could not agree upon Mr. Chaffee as the representative of that region; and, in addition to that, it was urged that Chaffee had so many large land interests which still have to come before the Interior Department for final adjudication that he could not possibly accept that position.

THE SOUTHERN ASPIRANTS

for a Cabinet position, finding that they have no hope to secure either of the two remaining vacancies—the portfolio of the Interior or of the Navy—are starting the rumor that, after the holidays, they have good reason to think that they can secure the War Department. These claims are utterly without foundation. It is learned upon the very best authority that Gen. Arthur never has had, and does not have, any intention whatever of removing Robert Lincoln from the department which he is now so successfully administering, and that Mr. Lincoln long since received assurances to that effect.

MAHONEISM.

GEN. GARFIELD'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The Washington *Post* today publishes an article on what it calls Gen. Garfield's views as to the Mahone movement in Virginia. The statement made therein, according to the *Post*, comes from a "near friend of the late President, and one who, of all others, knew his mind and intentions." This near friend is supposed to be Blaine. The revelations are to this effect:

If Gen. Garfield had lived he would never have aided Mahone in any way. He was so utterly opposed to anything savoring of repudiation that he would rather have seen the Bourbons triumph for a time than have the Republicans win a victory by coalition with the dishonest money element of the Democratic party. Gen. Garfield did not believe that the Republican party could gain a permanent control in the South upon such a basis as was adopted in Virginia in the last fight, where the real issue at the bottom was a selfish one, and where the victory gained for Mahone was the accomplishment of selfish ends. He believed in extending a helping hand to every honest element of independence in the South, but, when it came to striking hands with dishonesty to wage war against honesty to gain a merely temporary advantage, Gen. Garfield would have turned his back and absolutely refused to proceed.

COMMENTING ON THIS STATEMENT,

the *Post* says:

The above announcement of Gen. Garfield's views, coming from the highest possible source, is of historical value, and shows the great difference between the two Administrations that were elected by the same votes.

Whatever may have been Gen. Garfield's views on the subject in question, one thing is so well known that it is indisputable—viz.: the active use of Federal patronage in aid of the Mahone movement was begun long before Arthur's accession to the Presidency. During the extra session of the Senate it was a matter on which there was constant comment that anti-Mahone Federal officeh were being displaced from time to time by the appointment of Mahone men. Furthermore, Congressman Jorgensen is authority for the statement that he called on President Garfield and protested against any policy of the Administration which would give encouragement to Mahone, and that the President replied, in effect, that he thought such

ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN,

and that it could be given without sanctioning the repudiation feature of Mahone's fight. It was also well known at the time of Mahone's Readjuster Convention at Richmond on June 2 that of the Republicans, who constituted a majority of the convention, many were indisposed to join Mahone unless they had assurances that such action would meet the approval of the Administration, and, in order to satisfy these doubting Thomases, dispatches were obtained by Mahone from Washington giving assurances that the Administration was in sympathy with the Mahone movement. These dispatches were shown by Mahone and his lieutenants, and they had a powerful effect in influencing wavering Republicans. The fact that these dispatches were sent from Washington, and that they accurately represented the views of the Administration, has never been authoritatively denied.

SET RIGHT.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The sensational papers have recently published extravagant accounts as to what they treated as a delicious bit of social gossip, the effect of which was to charge that the new British Minister here would be shunned by society, because, although never married, he had children whose mother was an actress [and that he would introduce these children here. Investigation shows that the scandal-mongers have printed that which was not true, and have done great injustice to a very estimable gentleman, and that society, so far from inquiring now, "Shall we call upon him?" ought rather to inquire, "Shall we correct an injustice?" It appears that the new British Minister, now considerably past middle life, when a young attach of the British Legation at Madrid formed an attachment to a very estimable Spanish lady, not on the knighted side or of the high family to which the young English Lord belonged, and

MARRIED HER.

He lived with her happily for years, and had two children by her. He always recognized her as his wife, although his marriage was not recorded in British Court journals. Many years ago his wife died. He has never married since, and he brings his children to America with him. That is all there is in the story which has made the millionaire British Lord a bachelor and the father of children whom he is seeking to introduce to American society. The new British Minister has been for many years a widower, and his eldest daughter is to preside at the British Embassy here. It is learned from diplomatic circles that the new Minister is very much shocked at this extraordinarily cruel introduction to American society. Those in position to know say that, whatever social irregularities the Russian Empire may tolerate in its Ambassadors, Great Britain never commissions a man to high office whose social record is not good.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

COL. MOULTON, OF CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Col. Moulton, of Cincinnati, brother-in-law to ex-Secretary Sherman, who has been here as a witness before the Contingent Fund Investigating Committee, left for home to-night, having concluded his testimony. He denies in most positive terms that the Sherman bureau in the Corcoran building, of which he had charge, was supplied with either furniture or stationery from the Treasury Department, as is said to have been alleged by the ex-custodian, Pitney, and others. The furniture, he said, was rented from W. B. Moses, of this city, on the recommendation of Pitney, and the stationery was purchased from Brad Adams. There is a lawsuit now pending between Moses and Moulton, the former endeavoring to recover payment for the rent of the furniture at a rate which the latter considers as exorbitant.

A FRIEND OF SENATOR SHERMAN,

speaking tonight of the Senate investigation of the contingent fund, took occasion to enter a protest against what he chose to term a growing evil—the tendency of the Houses of Congress to be continually seeking to investigate somebody or something. The contingent fund of the Treasury Department, according to his view of things, was just like, in many respects, the secret service fund of the War Department in time of war. It was provided to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for a variety of things which could not be regularly appropriated for, and it was an ill-advised move for the Senate to be demanding an investigation of his method of spending it, and asking a bill of particulars of the expenditures. It was casting upon him or his subordinates an imputation of dishonesty, and the fact that one such investigation was hardly out of the way before another was started seemed to him to have the effect of destroying public confidence in the honesty of Government officials without just cause.

CHILI.

UNEASINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Private dispatches have been received here today from various quarters of the country asking in regard to the prospects of trouble on account of South American complications. One from New Orleans said that an uncertain feeling touching the matter was beginning to have a serious effect upon many business enterprises. At the State Department assurance was given to a gentleman in an official position who called seeking information with which to answer their dispatches, that, so far as the State Department knew, there was no reason to believe that any present complications anywhere would lead to actual trouble. There is, however,

CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY

at the Navy Department to hear definitly about the Alaska. The report that she had been fired into is not credited, but there is general interest, both at the State and the Navy Departments, to hear to what extent, if at all, the movements of the Alaska have compromised us in our relations to Chili. Capt. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says there can be no truth in the report that the Alaska has been fired upon. The Department would have had information of such an occurrence as soon as anybody.

CLAIMS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The Senate Committee on Claims has recently taken a new departure in the method of adjudicating claims, which it is understood is the result of a determination recently reached to dispose of pending Southern claims as rapidly as possible consistent with justice. The new method is to consult by correspondence with the prominent men of the section from which the claim comes as to respectability and worth, instead of, as heretofore, depending entirely upon the testimony of persons connected with the case, to establish or disprove its validity. Since the opening of the present session of Congress a large number of letters have been written to parties of prominence in the South asking for information concerning claims before the committee.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE "CONGRESS OF PANAMA."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Mr. Blaine sent instructions to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Central and South America to submit to the Government to which they are accredited a proposition for the revival of the much-talked-of Congress of Panama for the better union of American nations. If the idea met the approval of a majority of the different American Goverenments it would probably have been issued, asking each nation on the Western Continent to send delegates to meet in this city in the fall of 1882. Whether the new Administration will carry this idea into effect remains to be seen.

THE ASSASIN.

A QUIET CHRISTMAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Guiteau spent Christmas very quietly. Few persons are permitted to enter the jail Sundays, and only his brother and sister are allowed to visit the prisoner, unless by authority from Judge Cox or Scoville. John W. Guiteau, accompanied by a few acquaintances, called during the day and had an interview with his brother. Late in the afternoon, after these visitors had left, Guiteau partook of a hearty Christmas dinner. The prisoner had prepared another statement for publication which he intimates contains important and interesting revelations bearing on his case. For it he wants $100.

CONGRESS AND THE CANAL.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF THE NICARAGUA SCHEME—A COMPANY, INCLUDING GEN. GRANT, THAT IS INTERESTED IN THE MODIFICATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 23.—Another business affair is interested in Mr. Blaine's diplomatic correspondence. Although there is no more evidence that Mr. Blaine is connected with the Nicaragua Canal Company than there was of his connection with the Peruvian company, it is a fact, nevertheless, that a projected corporation of which, strangely enough, ex-President Grant is one of the charter members, is deeply concerned in the proposed modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Little more than a year ago Engineer Menocal of the United States navy, obtained a concession from the Nicaraguan Government, by which certain citizens of the United States were given the privilege of building an interoceanic ship-canal over Menocal's and Ammen's surveyed route. Last year and this year bills were introduced in Congress incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company. It will be necessary, the projectors of the enterprise think, to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty in question, as a condition precedent to the guarantee by this Government of the 3 per cent dividend on the cost of the canal sought for in the charter.

A number of prominent public men are interested in the proposed canal besides Gen. Grant. These are his friend Gen. Beal, Congressman Crapo of Massachusetts, Admiral Ammen, Commissioner Loring, ex-District Commissioner Phelps, and Congressman Kasson, who will take care of the canal's interests in the House. All these men are enthusiastic believers in the feasibility and importance of the project. So far as can be learned Mr. Blaine has no interest whatever in the affair. It is the intention of the projectors to make a vigorous effort to secure the passage of the charter recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Miller, of California. The incorporators say that the are assured of the necessary capital as soon as the charter shall become a law, and they further say that the Government will never be called upon for a dollar under the guarantee. They are convinced of the impracticability of the schemes both of De Lesseps and Capt. Eads.

Recently, however, Gen. Grant, who last spring published an article in the *North American Review* in favor of the project, has been inclined to withdraw from it and to lend a friendly aid to Capt. Eads. He has, however, not yet formally withdrawn, and it is the hope of the projectors of the canal that he will continue to be associated with them. The effort recently made by Mr. Kasson to secure the appointment of a special committee on the interoceanic canal was a move in favor of the Nicaragua project. The committee of the last Congress on this subject, under the Chairmanship of Mr. King of Louisiana, was decidedly in favor of the Eads ship-railway scheme at Tehuantepec. It is supposed that Mr. Kasson knows what he is about in moving for a committee at this session, and that he understands that Speaker Keifer will appoint a committee which will look at the subject in the same light that Mr. Kasson himself does. This would mean a favorable report to the House for the Nicaragua plan. The result, however, may be compromised between the Eads and the Nicaragua scheme.

At any rate it may be safely assumed that a strong pressure from the outside in favor of an interoceanic ship canal will be among the interesting developments of the present winter.

Ex-Speaker Randall is strongly opposed to all projects of this character. Last winter it was his influence, largely, that prevented the consideration of either of the two bills that were reported back. That his mind is not changed was sufficiently shown by his objection the other day to the consideration of Mr. Kasson's resolution to appoint the special interoceanic Canal committee.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

A GREAT SAVING EFFECTED IN THE COST OF STAMPS AND ENVELOPES—AN INCREASED AMOUNT OF GOODS AT A DECREASED PRICE.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The application of business principles by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen to his division of the Post-Office Department has led to very satisfactory results. The estimated amount of expenditures required for the service of his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is $1,044,800, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent from the appropriations for the same object for the current fiscal year. A large increase in the quantity of supplies required is expected, and the decrease of estimates is caused by new and more advantageous contracts for the manufacture of postage-stamps and postal-cards entered into during the year. Stamps which cost 9.95 cents per 1,000 under the old contract, which ran from 1877 to 1881, are now obtained for 9.19 cents per 1,000. The cost of these under the contract which ran from 1873 to 1877 was 14.90 cents per 1,000. Postal-cards which, under the last contract, cost 10.56 cents per 1,000, are now furnished at 54.45 cents per 1,000. From 1873 to 1877 the cost of these cards was nearly three times this sum.

A comparison between the amount and cost of supplies furnished from 1873 to 1877, and the amount and cost of those furnished from 1877 to 1881, plainly shows the saving which has been effected in the last four years. The total number of stamps, cards, envelopes, etc., furnished from 1873 to 1877 was a little more than 4,050,000,000, at a cost of about $5,160,000. The total number for the four years from 1877 to 1881 was a little more than 5,560,000,000, at a cost of a little more than $3,040,000, so that an increase of 33 per cent in amount has been accompanied by a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in cost. A great part of this saving has been the result of Gen. Hazen's wise and careful management of the arrangements relating to the contracts. The requirements as to quality of material have been such that they could not be evaded by bidders or contractors, and the awards have been made, not on the basis of an aggregate sum for many kinds of articles, some of which were in great demand, while others were used only to a small extent, but upon the aggregate of bids offered for each article, with special regard to the number of each which had been used during the preceding year. In this way contracts equitable to both parties have been made, and many thousands of dollars have been saved.

THE BONDED DEBT.

A DECREASE IN THE INTEREST CHARGE OF NEARLY $18,000,000 DURING THE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The amount of interest on account of the public debt for which the Treasury will be liable on Jan. 3 is more than $10,000,000, of which amount $7,397,000 is on account of the 4 per cent bonds, and the remainder on account of the extended 6 per cent bonds, which now bear 3½ per cent per annum. On the 4 per cent bonds one quarter's interest, and on the extended sixes one-half year's interest, will be payable on the date above named. It has been the practice of the department for many years to anticipate the January interest, and the departure from this practice by Secretary Folger has caused considerable complaint from holders of small amounts of the two classes of bonds mentioned, whose convenience would have been promoted at this particular season had the Secretary permitted Treasurer Gilfillan to pay the January interest before the Christmas holidays. On Jan. 1, 1880, the liability for the semi-annual interest on the 6 per cent bonds then outstanding was more than $6,000,000. Since that date the aggregate principal of these bonds has been reduced from $200,000,000 to $150,000,000, and the liability on account of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1 has been reduced from more than $6,000,000 to $2,790,-418, which amounts to an annual saving on this class of bonds alone of $5,555,156. The quarterly interest on the extended 5 per cent bonds is payable Feb. 1. The amount of these bonds outstanding twelve months ago was, in round figures, $306,000,000, and the annual interest charged thereon $18,360,000. The principal is now $401,000,000, and the annual interest charged $14,000,000. These figures show that in the last eleven months there has been a reduction in the principal of the outstanding 5 and 6 per cent bonds of $148,000,000, and a reduction in the annual interest charged of $17,827,000.

NOTES.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Secretary Folger, referring to the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says: "I shall not select for that place any one who now holds a position in the Treasury Department. As to the choice I shall make, I believe I have about come to a conclusion, but I am awaiting the result of correspondence on the subject."

MR. PAGE,

of California, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, states that it is not true that he is hostile to the inter-State commerce bills; that he voted for one of the bills in the last Congress; and, without committing himself now to any particular measure, he says that he shall give any bill relating to that subject a fair chance, so far as he can control the committee.

MRS. GEORGE SCOVILLE

intends to leave for Chicago immediately. Her family are apprehensive that any longer strain of the trial will prove injurious to her health, and they wish to have her removed from Washington before what now seems likely to be the fatal result in the case is reached.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL

has been interviewed today on the probable legislation of Congress during the present session, and incidentally as to the effect which Speaker Keifer's shaping of the committees will have upon this legislation. He does not appear to have been favorably impressed with the selection of the committees, and is not inclined to give Speaker Keifer credit either for ability or fairness in making the lists.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Chapter on Hogs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—For the eleven months of this year, from the 1st of January to the 1st of December, 3,047 cars, each car holding on an average of eighty hogs, have passed through Toronto from Chicago for Boston on the Grand Trunk, giving a total for the above period of 243,700, or for the year of 264,000. The cars are under bond, the doors being fastened with the regulation metallic seal. Ninety hours is the usual time occupied in the journey between Chicago and Boston, and, as Toronto is about half way, a halt is made at the Don yards to rest and feed the animals. There are twenty pens built along the side of the track, with two landing places, at each of which a car can be unloaded in about three minutes. Mr. J. P. Squire, of Boston, who receives probably 80 per cent of all the hogs, has a staff of men employed at these yards, who attend to the unloading, feeding, reloading the hogs on the cars. Fresh bedding is also placed in the cars. The cost of corn, water, hay, and labor amounts to about $3 per car at the yards, and the freight per hog from Chicago to Boston is about 75 cents, so that the whole cost of conveying a hog from one point to the other will be in the neighborhood of 80 cents. The Grand Trunk only supplies the cars and motive power, the care of the animals, risk, and contingent expenses devolving upon the owner. The time for rest and feeding varies from two to three hours. The dead hogs are removed and taken to the rendering house, where they are thrown into a huge boiler and converted into soap grease. A customs officer watches the unloading and reloading of the hogs at the yard to see that all goes right.

Possibilities of the Great Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Prof. Bell, of the Geological Survey, who is here, thinks that within a few years a railway will be built from Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg, to Fort Churchill. Nelson River is a mighty stream, four times the volume of the Ottawa, though very irregular in width and separated into several channels. Long stretches of it are navigable. Between it and the Churchill River the country is almost as level as a prairie. The railway could be built over it almost by laying the sleepers on the sod. Churchill Harbor is the finest on the Hudson Bay, and one of the best in the world, being eight miles long by two or three broad. The territory is well adapted for the cultivation of oats and barley and in some sections of wheat. Vegetables grow to luxuriant size. There is also an abundance of mineral wealth. In Hudson's Bay the water freezes for several miles from the shore, but melts in spring or is driven by winds into James Bay. No icebergs pass through the straits, which are navigable throughout the year by steamers, but, as the harbors of Hudson's Bay are closed in winter, such voyages would be fruitless. Lake Winnipeg is nearer Liverpool by direct route than Toronto, and Northern Minnesota and Manitoba are as near as Michigan.

Fish from the States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCASTLE, Ont., Dec. 25.—A consignment of German carp, a present from the United States Government to the Dominion, has arrived at the Government fish-breeding establishment here. Mr. Wilmot, Government pisciculturist, had prepared a number of ponds for the reception of the fish. Prof. Baird, of the fish-breeding establishment at Washington, having signified an intention of presenting the Canadian Government with 2,000 carp, Mr. Wilmot proceeded last week to Washington to take charge of the fish. They were shipped in thirteen large cans, the United States Government paying the cost of shipment to Niagara Falls. Not a single fish out of the entire lot died on the way. There was an equal number of the two species of German carp—viz.: leather and scale. The former has a smooth covering very similar to that of the "catfish," while the latter resembles the rock bass. Both are a very hardy fish, and it is expected will do well in Canadian waters. Prof. Baird also gave Mr. Wilmot thirty-nine specimens of goldfish for breeding purposes.

Alarm in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—From private letters as well as newspapers received here it is apparent that there is great alarm in the maritime provinces at the prospect of the syndicate making connection directly with Portland or other American port, and leaving St. John and Halifax out in the cold. It is known that Sir Leonard Tilley has received strong remonstrances from his constituents, while the Government organ in St. John joins in bewailing the unhappy fate of the maritime provinces if the syndicate are allowed to break faith in this way. The Quebec *Chronicle* views the matter in a different light, and says: "The syndicate is working on business principles, and will undoubtedly select Portland as their terminus if it can be shown that it will pay them to do it."

The Cattle Quarantine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—The success of the cattle quarantine at Point Levi, opposit Quebec, is such that it has removed all objection that could have been expected from importers of stock to leaving a large herd of animals three months in quarantine. A large proportion of the stock so quarantined belongs to Americans, who have repeatedly expressed their entire satisfaction. Among the cattle imported, which for the last two years have been principally Polled-Angus and Herefords, there was this year noticed a number of head of Holstein cattle from Germany by an American breeder, these breeds being specially adapted to dairy purposes.

Commerce of Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—The number of ocean-going steamers that arrived at Montreal for the whole season of navigation this year is 231, as against 354 last year, representing a onnage of 446,547 tons this year, as compared with 475,741 last. In sailing vessels there was a slight gain in point of number, the figure for this year being 366, and for 1880 356; but very few of the well-known iron clipper ships visited the port this season, and the vessels as a rule were of a smaller class than usual, as is evidenced by the tonnage returns, which are 85,479 this season and 139,030 last.

Goldwin Smith and the St. George's Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—A circular has been addressed to the members of St. George's Society by James E. Day and other members of the society, protesting against the refusal of the society to elect Goldwin Smith an honorary member, and appealing to it to reverse "a decision which has neither conduced to the popularity of the society nor increased the respect in which it is held by the Canadian public at large." The private, literary, and social worth of Mr. Smith are dwelt upon, and it is announced that there will be an opportunity for electing him an honorary member of the society on the third Friday in January next.

Prohibitionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held in this city on the 17th and 18th of January. In connection with the call for this meeting the Secretary submits a scheme for the organization of a Prohibition Alliance in each county, city, and town. It is proposed that, besides arranging for and directing temperance campaigns, these alliances shall collect yearly statistics of the liquor traffic and its consequences, and circulate temperance literature.

A Big Scheme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—A party of capitalists who favor the Shearer scheme for a stillwater harbor here is about to form a company for promoting the undertaking, which is calculated to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,-000,000. It is said that no difficulty will be experienced in getting the money, and the originator of the scheme promises that when completed it will be self-supporting besides paying the interest on the vast outlay. Civil engineers generally do not indorse the project, which they admit is practicable, but is without the advantages claimed for it.

An Effigy of Guiteau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Dec. 25.—Guiteau's effigy was found suspended to a telegraph wire on King street the other morning. The effigy was full size, and dressed even to the boots. It was hung by the neck about sixty feet above the street. Across the waist was in letters "Guiteau." Passers-by were outspoken remarking that the assasin and villain Guiteau should have been hung up like this effigy. Some proposed riddling it with bullets. The feeling in Hamilton against the assasin is certainly very strong.

A Shipment of Varnish to the States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 25.—Some months ago a quantity of shellac varnish shipped by Messrs. Harley & Co. to various persons in the United States was seized by the American authorities on the ground that it was undervalued. Suits were instituted to test the matter in the court. Notice has been received to the effect that these have been abandoned, releasing about $12,000 of varnish.

Canadian Emigration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, recently visited Port Huron and the western section on the line of lumigrant travel with a view to obtain some further particulars regarding the alleged exodus of Canadians. It is claimed by Government papers that the result of his investigations has been to confirm the statement made some months ago that the United States Collector of Customs has been giving exaggerated official returns in that respect.

The Future Ruler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—An evening paper seriously discusses the likelihood of Sir John A. Macdonald's speedy exaltation to the Vice-Royalty of Canada. It goes the length of saying that it is next to certain that the Marquis of Lorne will not serve out his full term, and that Sir John A. Macdonald's appointment is almost a foregone conclusion.

The Northern & Northwestern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Dec. 25.—surveyors are at present engaged in running the line of the proposed Northern & Northwestern Railroad from Hamilton to Toronto. It is expected to have the road running in three months from the time the charter is granted, and that the trip from Hamilton to Toronto will be made in an hour.

Land Sales by the Hudson Bay Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—C. J. Brydges, Land-Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, who is here on a visit, says that the company had been selling on an average 20,000 acres a month, principally in Southern Manitoba, and at an average price of $6 an acre.

Hungry Rats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—Some portions of Montreal are so overrun with hungry rats that cats frequently become food for their voracious appetites. They will fall upon pussy in battalions, and when they depart a few bones and a little fur only remains of the unfortunate feline.

A Credit Mobilier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Credit Mobilier held here it was resolved to apply for a charter at the next meeting of Parliament. The capital is $12,000,000. Mr. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, is President of the Canadian Board.

Death of a Pastor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Crotty, the old lady referred to in a dispatch last week as not having tasted solid food for fifty-four days, is dead.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Good Time They Had Last Saturday at the Institution at Lincoln, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 25.—The Christmas exercises took place at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children Saturday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock. There were two evergreen trees—one at the right and one at the left of the stage—both decorated, and apparently covered with snow. When the curtain arose old Santa Claus was discovered standing surrounded by presents. After a brief address from the reverend old gentleman, he retired. The singing class was then gathered in front of the stage, and waved their handkerchiefs while singing:

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Hurrah! for the happy Christmas time,
Hurrah! for the dear and true,
Hurrah! for the merry time that never forget
The dear little girls and boys.

The articles were then distributed by the teachers and attendants. Clothing, books, toys, jewelry, musical instruments, elegant dolls, tarleton bags filled with candy, popped corn, and fruit, and every conceivable kind of present were given out. None were permitted to be empty-handed. The pupils were perfectly happy. An orchestra of all sorts of instruments soon filled the room with sounds, if not melodious, yet very musical. Around the room were placed a dozen large faces of Santa Claus, with an expression upon them of surprise and delight. Innumerable dolls gladdened the hearts of the girls. They are always appreciated. Donations were received from J. H. Haverly, Chicago, $5; Keely & Co., Chicago, $5; Armour & Co., Chicago, $10; C. Mayer & Sons & Co., Chicago, $10; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, $25; Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., Chicago, $25; Baeder, Adamson & Co., Chicago, $20; J. B. Drake & Co., Chicago, $25; N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, $10; D. Sawson, Chicago, $25; C. H. Cowper, Chicago, $10; Mr. Pozer, Chicago, $2; C. Zark, Chicago, $10; Lyn & Zimmer, Delphos, O., $2; Orr & Lockett, Chicago, $5; Sandwich Congregation Sunday-school, $5; Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, $20; M. D. Wells & Co., Chicago, $10; Mrs. Goldman, Chicago, $10; John Loughin, Streator, $3; Thomas J. Shipley, Canton, Ill., $3.50; Mrs. M. J. O'Donald, Clinton, Ill.; Dr. E. Guelich, Alton, Ill.; unknown, Decatur, Ill.; D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago; Louis Reinach & Co., Chicago; William Blair & Co., Chicago; Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago; Schweidetzky & Beer, Chicago, contributed large and elegant boxes of articles consisting of jewelry, toys, millinery goods, etc. Messrs. Fuller & Fuller, Chicago; Burley & Tyrrell, Chicago; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago; W. D. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; Fitzsimmons & K

OBITUARY.

J. O. Evans, President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

His Death Occurred in New York City Yesterday Morning.

Biographical Sketch of the Career of a Somewhat Remarkable Man.

Sudden Death in Church of a Prominent Citizen of Terre Haute, Indiana.

John Orville Evans, President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—John Orville Evans, the President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, died at the Gilsey House, in this city, morning, after an illness of a few days. Mr. Evans had worked very hard for some time past in getting his company started, and while in Chicago a few weeks ago contracted a severe cold, from which, however, it was thought he had quite recovered, as on Thursday he had a stenographer at his rooms and transacted a great deal of business, and in the evening had the General Manager and General Superintendent of the company with him, and felt so well that he said he would be at his office on Friday. During the night he was taken with a severe chill, and secondary pneumonia and congestion of the kidney set in, and by Saturday the physicians pronounced the case hopeless, and he gradually sank until death ensued at 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. Evans was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1837, and entered into business with his father as a railroad contractor in North Carolina when he was but 14 or 15 years old. He remained in the South until just before the breaking out of the War, when he removed to Washington, D. C., and engaged in buying and selling real estate. He erected a fine block of buildings in Washington, called the Evans Building, which is occupied to a considerable extent by newspaper correspondents, and which yielded him a large revenue. Some year and a half ago he conceived the idea of building telegraph lines for the purpose of leasing them to firms and individuals, and, after building a number, his company came to the conclusion that it would be wise to extend its operations to the telegraphic business generally throughout the country, and to that end the extension of the lines to the principal cities was began last May, and the formal opening of the company was announced last Tuesday. To Mr. Evans' personal enterprise and his faculty of inspiring those connected with him with vigor and confidence is due the rapidity with which the lines have been pushed to their present extensive limits, and it is fortunate for the company that his services were spared to it until it was put into effective running order. As it is, his loss is a deplorable one, and will be deeply regretted, not only by the company, but by his many friends throughout the country. He was a man of unbounded liberality and kindness of heart, as many a person unfortunate or less favored than himself was with worldly goods has reason to know. There are many instances of his liberality in befriending people, especially young men, but all who knew of these know also of the unostentatious manner in which his generosity was bestowed, and that it would have grieved him to have had any of his benevolent acts personally or publicly mentioned. Mr. Evans had arranged to go to his native town, Fayetteville, N. Y., on Saturday last to spend Christmas with his father, who is 82 years old, and who has been looking forward with much pleasure to his son's coming. The blow will be a sad one to him, as it is to Mr. Evans' wife and brother, his only other immediate relatives. The body, accompanied by a number of his personal friends, will be taken to Fayetteville on Monday evening for interment at that place on Wednesday. It is not yet known who will succeed him as President of the telegraph company, and no steps will be taken in that direction for the present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—A telegram was received here this morning announcing the death in New York of John O. Evans, a prominent business man of Washington, and one of the active managers of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. His death was a great surprise here, as few knew that he was sick. It is learned that he took a severe cold a few days ago in Chicago when attempting to secure the right of way for his company into the city, which resulted in inflammation of the bowels, and subsequently in pneumonia, from which he died. Mr. Evans within a very few years has achieved a prominence as a successful business man here, and was perhaps the only one of those enterprising persons connected with the system of improvement in this city inaugurated by Gov. Shepherd who obtained wealth and retained it. It is but a few years since Mr. Evans was a clerk here in one of the Government departments. He left the department to become a contractor, and secured large and profitable contracts under Shepherd, since which time he has been recognized as one of the wealthiest men of the District.

Lucius Rice, of Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—Lucius Rice, an old and prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly this morning in the Congregational Church, of which he was one of the founders. The organ voluntary, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," was being played, when he gave a sudden gasp, and, before any assistance could be offered, he sat dead in his seat. The congregation followed his remains to his house.

LAWBREAKERS.

A Brief Record of Lawless Acts of Various Degrees of Depravity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 24.—A private dispatch received in this city today has the following with reference to the cowboys who figured in the late escapade at Caldwell. It is from a reliable party at Caldwell: "The desperadoes are, according to what I learn, corraled down in the Black Jacks, near Cantonment, I. T., by the Indian scouts, who have taken their horses and are fighting them. We want them up here very badly, and will have another mutinee when they come in."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, NEB., Dec. 24.—Farmers living near here complain of depredations from grain-thieves. A number of such complainants were in town today looking for stolen grain. Burglars and horse-thieves are also quite active in this city and vicinity at present. A brace of the latter were captured at Nebraska City yesterday, and are now in Lincoln Jail. George Travis, the man who stoned to death his wife and afterward hill himself at Waverly, this county, was arraigned today, but the examination was postponed until next week. The woman, although badly injured, will probably recover.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENISON, Ia., Dec. 24.—Circumstances recently came to light regarding the death of S. T. Pierce, of Anamosa, who was recently found dead in his bed in this city, which aroused a suspicion that foul play was at the bottom of it. It has come to light that he had gold in his possession before he went to bed that turns up missing. The matter will be investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—In the Circuit Court at Red Wing the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree in the case of Henry Heim, charged with murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—The Senate Committee appointed by the last Legislature to go into Auditor's and Treasurer's books submitted a statement today to Gov. Churchill, showing an apparent deficit of $166,209 in his accounts as late Treasurer. The seeming deficit in the Governor claims, can be satisfactorily explained and clearly shown to be erroneous. An investigation by the committee will commence Tuesday, when the Governor will appear before it and submit his proofs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—A body of masked men, supposed to be the best citizens of the place, broke into all the drinking saloons in Cedarville, Green County, O., at 3 o'clock this morning and wholly destroyed all the liquor on hand. Some buildings were almost torn down. Much excitement prevails. The loss is reported as reaching into the thousands of dollars, but no definit estimate is made. Cedarville is a village of unusually good reputation for morality.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 24.—Last night the store of J. H. & J. B. Prince, at Green Plain, burned, and two clerks, named respectively Glover and Murrell, perished in the flames. It is supposed the men were murdered and the store set on fire by tramps.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 24.—The testimony in the Vance case was resumed today, and was mainly corroborative of the previous evidence.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 25.—John Stevenson was murdered last night by Joe Lawson, who used an English bull-dog revolver. He escaped. Both were negroes.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 25.—A special reports the murder by shooting on Friday night, of Thomas Flowers by William Farber, on the steamer Winona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—A Moose Lake special says this morning Nelson Millett, a saloonkeeper, was shot and killed. J. S. Coffey, William Coffey, and Lewis Buqueth, all half-breeds, have been arrested for the murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—Charles A. Stewart, the man arrested in Texas Tuesday last for robbing freight-cars on the Chicago & Alton and Missouri Pacific Railways, was brought to this city this afternoon by the United States Marshal and turned over to an officer of the Missouri Pacific. Stewart refuses to talk about the big steal, but from the officers it is learned that the Temptaki gang have been engaged in the work for several months.

MINNESOTA BONDS.

Prospects Extremely Favorable to the Final Settlement of the Old Railroad Indebtedness to the Satisfaction of All Parties Concerned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—It is now believed that the new State bonds of Minnesota, issued in accordance with the adjustment, will be ready about the 1st of January. The Claims Commission will not conclude its labors before next Wednesday, and until that time it will be impossible to determine the exact value of the bonds deposited by the several holders, or what amount of new bonds shall be exchanged therefor. All the bonds—4,000 in number—have been engraved and delivered, and a large part of them have received the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State. The adjustment act authorized the Governor to settle the old bonds by exchanging therefor 5 per cent bonds, to draw interest about the time when the old bonds became due, or two years from Jan. 1 next, the interest of the old bonds to be calculated to that date; but it also provided that, if the Governor could negotiate the adjustment bonds at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent, he might issue new bonds, to draw interest from Jan. 1, 1882, and either exchange them for the old bonds, with interest calculated to that date, or sell them in the market and pay the old bonds in cash. The Governor, immediately after the act, made strenuous efforts to place the new bonds at 4 per cent, but soon found that this was impossible. The existing condition of the money market was not favorable to a profitable negotiation of the amount of State bonds. The holder of nearly half the old bonds, Selah Chamberlain, who at first refused to accept the new bonds at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent, as the act provided, finally consented to accept a 4½ per cent bond, and it was finally resolved to issue the new bonds at this rate of interest. In order to fix the value of the new securities and commit the State fully to their redemption by the investment, it was decided to invest some of the trust funds of the State in the adjustment bonds, and the Governor was authorized by the board to use his discretion in the matter. He has determined that some $300,000 of the Internal Improvement Land Fund, some $200,000 of the Permanent University Fund, and about $500,000 of the permanent School Fund, shall be invested in the new bonds. In pursuance of this understanding some of the Missouri 6s and United States 4 per cents in these funds have been sent East to be sold at the market price, the proceeds to be reinvested in new State 4½ per cent bonds at par. The State will realize a large premium on these and other bonds to be sold, and a profit of from $30,000 to $100,000 will accrue to the several funds from the transaction. No difficulty is likely to be encountered. About $1,000,000 of the $4,000,000 will be absorbed in the several trust funds above mentioned, and the remainder will go to the bondholders, $3,000,000 or more to Selah Chamberlain, and the rest to other creditors who are entitled to new bonds of $1,000 or multiples thereof. Of course when fractional parts of $1,000 are due these sums must be paid in cash, and it is only necessary therefore for the State to sell such an amount of bonds as will realize the sum necessary to pay $15,000 of claims to which the law limits awards of the commission, and fractional parts of $1,000 due to individual bondholders in excess of the new bonds which they will receive. Probably not more than $500,000 of cash will be necessary to pay these.

BOATING AT BISMARCK.

Prospects of the Coming Season on the Missouri and Yellowstone.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 24.—Although the season in steamboating has been unfavorable above Bismarck on account of low water, more freight than ever before was carried. In round numbers it may be said that 30,000 tons, or 60,000,000 pounds, of freight were carried by river this season, as against 24,000 tons during 1880. The prices this year, too, were better, but the wretched water was to blame for the fact that only a few boats made anything, and many were glad to get out even. There were eighteen steamers in all on the Missouri and Yellowstone, and of these the Eclipse and the F. Y. Batcheler, both belonging to Messrs. Leighton & Jordan, and both working the Yellowstone trade exclusively, made money in appreciable quantities. The latter, since bought by the Northern Pacific Railway for use on the Yellowstone next season, proved the very mine to account of her light draft. There have been few accidents during the year, none of a serious nature, and the roster of lives lost contains fewer names than for many previous seasons. The prospect for business on the Missouri next season seems to be good. The Northern Pacific, by added miles, will hurt the Yellowstone trade some, of course, but will not ruin it, as some seem to suppose, as the demand is constantly increasing and for long-distance freights the boats can always offer the greater inducements. There are twelve steamers at Bismarck and Mandon now, and if, as seems likely, they get through next spring's breakup all right, they will be ready to start in the fleet for the upper river much before so large a number of boats have ever been ready before.

A VILLAINOUS GANG.

Two Girls Outraged and Murdered by Unknown Parties—A Young Man Also Killed by the Same Persons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, who reside near here, went visiting Friday night, leaving a daughter 21 years old, Miss Emma Thomas, 17 years old, and a son, Robert Gibbons, at the Gibbons homestead. During Friday night villains came to the house, outraged both girls, saturated the clothing with oil, set the house on fire, and killed young Robert Gibbons, who was attempting to give an alarm. All three of the dead had their heads split open with a hatchet. There is no clew to the murderers. One thousand dollars reward is offered for their capture. The Gibbons house was burned to ashes, only the chimney being left standing.

Pain-Killer is out of date, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is "all the go" now. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIRE RECORD.

The Town of Sullivan, Ind., in Danger of Total Destruction.

At 1 o'clock This Morning the Flames Were Still Raging and Spreading Rapidly.

Property to the Value of $30,000 Destroyed at Portland, Me.—Other Fires.

The Town of Sullivan, Ind., Likely to Be Reduced to Ashes.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Dec. 25.—At 10:30 tonight a fire broke out in the notion-store of Kollmaker Brothers. The fire department of Terre Haute left on a special train at 11 o'clock. At this writing (1 a. m.) the whole west side of the square, consisting of twenty or twenty-five buildings, is destroyed, and the fire is still spreading with great rapidity.

At Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 25.—Jones' Block and Sloven & Ames' Block are burned; loss, $30,000; partially insured. The fire started in the *Courier* office.

Diminutive Blazes.

A gasoline stove exploded in Henry Brown's saloon at No. 126 Van Buren street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and set fire to the surrounding woodwork. An alarm was turned in from Box No. 57, and the department soon had it under control. The damage to building and stock will be $200. Hap Lee, who kept a laundry in the basement, loses $10 through damage by water.

The alarm from Box No. 169 at 3:45 yesterday morning was caused by fire in Casper Vedder's harness-shop at No. 2094 Archer avenue. The blaze originated among some hair and moss in the basement from an unknown cause. The damage will not exceed $150.

At Wausau, Wis., Loss $12,000, Uninsured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 25.—A fire at Wausau on Friday night destroyed the sash, door, tion blind factory of F. & W. Kickbush. The loss is estimated at $12,000, with no insurance.

At Cincinnati, Loss $20,000, Insured.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Fire in Nelson, Perin & Co.'s malt-house last evening inflicted $20,000 damages; fully insured.

At Waco, Tex., Loss $20,000.

GALVESTON, Dec. 25.—A Waco special says the Napier Building was burned. Loss, $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

A storm of great energy is moving in a northeasterly track, and has entered the East Gulf States. General rains have fallen in the East Gulf States; occasional rain in the West Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, Georgia, and South Carolina. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Lake region, the Middle States, and New England; northwesterly in the West Gulf States; easterly in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen from 10 to 20 degrees in New England, from 5 to 10 degrees in the Lower Lake region and South Atlantic States, and has fallen from 10 to 15 degrees in Dakota and Montana. Except in the West Gulf States it is above mean for the month. Cloudy weather with rain is indicated for today in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and Middle States, and rain Tuesday in New England, and rain followed by clearing weather Tuesday in the Lower Lake region and Middle States.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer cloudy weather with rain, variable winds, mostly from northeast to northwest; in eastern portions lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, following by rain, warmer southerly winds becoming variable, lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, colder fair weather, winds mostly westerly, higher pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, fair weather, northwesterly winds, generally backing to southerly, stationary or lower temperature in the south portion, higher in the north portion; lower pressure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25—10:15 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
Albany	42	42		Calm	0	Clear.
Alpena	34	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cldy.
Bismarck	0	0	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	41	42	W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Cairo	62	62	S.	Light	0	Cldy.
Cheyenne	50	50	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	37	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	57	57	S.W.	Light	.07	La rain
Davenport	37	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dayton	50	50	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cldy.
Deadwood			S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	43	43	N.W.	Calm	0	Clear.
Denver	52	52	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	36	36	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	42	42	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cldy.
Duluth	30	30	N.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Dubuque	37	37	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	45	45	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	32	32	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine			S.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Fort Buford			S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer			S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Garry			S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson			S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Galveston	72	72	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	40	40	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	41	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	51	51	S.W.	Fresh	.02	La rain
Keokuk	41	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	37	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	47	47	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	58	58	S.W.	Light	.12	Cldy.
Marquette	32	32	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Memphis	64	64	S.	Calm	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	37	40	W.	Light	.01	Clear.
Moorhead			S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	64	64	S.	Light	.01	Cldy.
North Platte	44	44	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	44	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	44	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	52	52	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Port Huron	41	41	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Stanley	43	43	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	41	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	41	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	48	48	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	48	48	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport			Calm		0	Clear.
Springfield	48	48	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	54	54	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	30	30	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	42	42	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	42	42	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	66	66	S.	Fresh	.01	Cldy.
Yankton, D. T.	36	36	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cldy.

Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
7:35 a. m.	29.120	25.2	80	S.W.	3	0	Clear.
10:35 a. m.	30.101	28.3	74	S.	9	0	Cloudy.
2:35 p. m.	30.047	42.4	70	S.W.	12	0	Cloudy.
7:35 p. m.	30.076	37.2	81	S.W.	11	0	Fair.
10:35 p. m.	30.094	31.3	84	S.W.	12	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 42.4.
Minimum temperature, 25.2.
Maximum barometer, 30.120.
Mean daily thermometer, 33.3.
Mean daily humidity, 79.7.

The Wabash River on a Boom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—The water in the Wabash River continues to rise steadily. The banks no longer contain the water, the bottom-lands on the west side being covered with water to the depth of several feet. The steam-mills in the Town of Chauncey and the Novelty Machine Works have been compelled to shut down, the water driving them out. A portion of the roadway leading from this city to Chauncey, a small town on the opposit bank of the river, is under water, and all communication is by means of skiffs. This proved a serious inconvenience to the country folks, many of whom were unable to get to this city to do their Christmas trading. A lad attempting to ride across the levee got into deep water, and only saved himself by climbing to the horse, which swam out. August Minnich's team ran off the levee bank, and one horse and the wagon were lost.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 25.—The funeral of Dr. S. B. Cutler, who died on Friday night last of apoplexy, was held at his late residence this afternoon, and was largely attended by citizens and professional men both at home and from abroad. His prominence throughout the State as a public-spirited official and citizen, as well as professional gentleman, elicited many regrets from friends unable to attend the funeral.

CASUALTIES.

An Unfortunate Traveler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 25.—A man, apparently 30 years of age, was found in a dying condition three miles west of here beside the railroad track. The side of his head was mashed in, and it is supposed that he had fallen from an early morning train. In his pocket were papers showing his name to be E. B. Coburn, and a railroad ticket from Leadville to Portland, Me. He was brought in and placed under a physician's care, but from present indications he cannot live.

A Probably Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 24.—Thomas Austin, a laborer on the new court-house, fell from the second story to the basement, receiving such injuries internally that he will probably die. The builders are censured for not protecting their workmen by laying a temporary floor over the joist. This is the fifth accident of the kind that has occurred, none of the others resulting fatally, however.

At Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 25.—Jones' Block and Sloven & Ames' Block are burned; loss, $30,000; partially insured. The fire started in the *Courier* office.

Diminutive Blazes.

A gasoline stove exploded in Henry Brown's saloon at No. 126 Van Buren street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and set fire to the surrounding woodwork. An alarm was turned in from Box No. 57, and the department soon had it under control. The damage to building and stock will be $200. Hap Lee, who kept a laundry in the basement, loses $10 through damage by water.

The alarm from Box No. 169 at 3:45 yesterday morning was caused by fire in Casper Vedder's harness-shop at No. 2094 Archer avenue. The blaze originated among some hair and moss in the basement from an unknown cause. The damage will not exceed $150.

At Wausau, Wis., Loss $12,000, Uninsured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 25.—A fire at Wausau on Friday night destroyed the sash, door, tion blind factory of F. & W. Kickbush. The loss is estimated at $12,000, with no insurance.

At Cincinnati, Loss $20,000, Insured.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Fire in Nelson, Perin & Co.'s malt-house last evening inflicted $20,000 damages; fully insured.

At Waco, Tex., Loss $20,000.

GALVESTON, Dec. 25.—A Waco special says the Napier Building was burned. Loss, $20,000.

A Fatal Oversight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 24.—John Tancey, unmarried, 23 years of age, was killed here this morning by the limited express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He stepped from one track to another to escape an east-bound train, and did not notice the approach of the west-bound, which struck him.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 24.—A brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, Charles Kendig, whose home was in Union City, was crushed between two cars when coupling this morning near here, and died a short time after.

A Fall Down-Stairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 24.—Tom Wright fell down the city-hall stairs this morning, and sustained injuries about the head from which he died during the day.

Two Men Killed on a Railroad-Track.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—J. C. Boulton and J. Mosher were killed while walking on a railroad-track.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

It Will Probably Result in the Death of a Rather Hard Character at Batavia, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATAVIA, Ill., Dec. 25.—There is much excitement here over the shooting of James T. Kelleher by Charles F. Fowler, which took place at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. All parties had been to Aurora, and had just returned when the event took place. There has been an old grudge between Fowler, Kelleher, and Dan Colman for two years. When they were on the late train Saturday coming from Aurora Fowler was going from a passenger coach to the baggage-car, when Kelleher and Colman took him by the throat and tried to push him between the cars with intent to kill. Fowler yelled "Murder!" and was extricated by passengers. They went into the baggage-car and the two men attacked Fowler and struck him once or twice. Kelleher threatened to kill him when he arrived at Batavia. When they got there the two men followed Fowler. As they went down Wilson street one of them threw a stone at him. Fowler ran into Meredith's store and purchased a five-shooter. He met the two men in front of Mair's block, on the east side, drew the revolver and shot Kelleher in the breast. Kelleher fell, and was removed to a house near by. It was found that the ball had penetrated about an inch and a quarter on a line above the right nipple and two and one-half inches to the right. Dr. Fitz was summoned and dressed the wound. There is little hope for recovery. Fowler gave himself up, and was taken to jail in Geneva at midnight, where he now is. Your correspondent had a talk with him Sunday morning. He is cheerful, and feels that he had a right to defend himself as he did, as he would certainly have been killed had he not acted promptly. A preliminary examination will take place Monday. Hopkins, of Aurora, and Emery Storrs, of Chicago, will probably be retained for the defense. Charles Fowler, while being a little wild, is universally well liked in Batavia, and the sympathy of the people is heartily with him. The parties who attacked him are hard cases, both having served terms in the Bridewell, and the feeling is that Kelleher got his deserts.

LOUISVILLE HORRORS.

Killing of a Demented Woman by Her Demented Husband—A Young Man Shot by His Brother-in-Law—An Old Man Roasted to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—This morning Edwin Heffield cut his wife to death in a most shocking manner. She had become demented from neuralgia, and he had become of the same mental condition from watching and anxiety. He was left alone with her the last watch of last night, and this morning it was found that she was dead with more than a hundred small knife wounds in her body. Heffield is now in jail and is a raving madman, declaring that his wife is not dead, and constantly asking for her. He lived at Twenty-fifth and Rowan streets, in this city. He was a mechanic, and was a good father and husband.

William Thompkins was shot through the brain by his brother-in-law, Lincoln Handley. The shooting took place at Seventh and Green streets in this city. The wounded man was taken to his father-in-law's home, near Preston and Jefferson, where he now lies, with the brain oozing from the ghastly wound, but not dead. Young Hundley has not been arrested, and it is not known what was the occasion of the shooting.

Ed Bowman, an old man of 70, who lived on First street, near Green, was found in bed at 6 o'clock this morning, and at 10 his room-mate entered the room and found the old man lying across a coal-stove literally cooked to death.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—The time allowed for the extra session of the Legislature expired tonight, but will be continued for ten days longer by special proclamation of the Governor. The Senate tonight by a large majority expelled Senator William A. Robertson, of St. Landry, from the chair, and put Walton, of Concordia, in his place. Virtually the Lieutenant-Governorship is involved since the death of Gov. McEnery, and the Gubernatorial mission is confined to the Senate.

The Missing Link Found—The Skull of an Extinct Monkey with Remarkable Similarity to That of Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Prof. E. D. Cope, of this city, has secured the skull of an extinct monkey which seems to fulfill in a remarkable degree the condition of the missing link between man and the lower animals. It is not larger than the skull of a small ground-squirrel, and belongs to a species of marmoset. It was found in the Valley of the Big Horn River, Wyoming Territory. The Professor says: "This skull is remarkably similar—in miniature, of course—to the human skull. The brain space is remarkably large, and is, in fact, several times larger than the brain space of any of the skeletons of animals of the same period of time. The characteristics of the formation of the human skull are clearly defined—so clearly as to be remarkable. The teeth are almost the same as human teeth, while the jaw has many strong points of similarity. I consider this skull as the earliest indication of the existence of man. It is a new species of a familiar class, and has hitherto been unknown to scientists. The concession between man and this animal, it seems to me, must necessarily be very close, although, of course, the men of every ten would raise a dispute. No animal at that time except this peculiar species seems head like that of a human being, and the brain space, contrasted with the brain space of other animals, or even of the monkeys of today, shows a vast superiority of intelligence."

Robust and blooming health in Hop Bitters, and no family can afford to be without them. See another column.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

John Bright on Its Incalculable Value to a Nation.

What England Has Suffered from the Prevalence of Ignorance.

Spread of Education Among the Masses, and the Good It Is Doing.

A few days ago the foundation-stone of the first board school at Llandudno, Wales, was laid by Mr. Bright, who has so frequently resided in the town that the inhabitants have come to regard him as an old friend, townsmen of all shades of politics uniting to do him honor. Triumphal arches were erected in the principal streets leading to the site selected for the board school; streamers waved from Venetian masts; flags were hung from windows; and banners were stretched across the streets.

Mr. Bright, who was received with loud cheers, said: I see several reporters here, and I desire to communicate to them the interesting fact that I am about to make a speech. [Laughter.] It is a melancholy fact that in regard to our country in the past the duty of providing education for the great majority of the young people has been so almost entirely neglected. We have had universities, it is true, and two universities with enormous wealth—a wealth which I believe has been lavishly and wastefully employed. We have had these universities, but they have given their advantages, such as they are, mainly to the rich. We have had grammar schools and endowed schools in many parts of the country, but they have been in the hands of persons who to a very large extent have not kept them up to the intentions of the founders, and, in point of fact, we may say that generally the whole mass of the people was neglected, as far as Government is concerned, as far as what we call common school education is concerned. I believe that there have been thousands of parishes in England in which there has been no public school whatever; and now, at last, we are beginning to find ourselves awake to the negligence that has prevailed in the past, and to the necessity for greater and strenuous exertions for the future. In passing through the country, through our great towns, and through the many parts of the country outside towns, we see certainly large public buildings, but they are not schools. We have seen large poor-houses and large prisons, but schools have been very rare indeed, and those supplied by any recent legislation—I mean recent as compared with the Universities and the old grammar schools—have been extremely few, or are not to be seen at all. I think that these institutions—that is, the poor-house and the prisons—are to a large extent memorials and proofs of the unwisdom of past Governments, and to some extent of the charity of the public. The pauperism which has required the building of poor-houses all over the country cannot, in my opinion, be attributed fairly to any cause except to laws that have been evil, and the policy of the Government that has been bad.

I read some time ago, written by a clergyman of the Church of England, a very interesting article in which he connected the land laws of this country with the pauperism of that country. It was, to my mind, a very important and a very convincing paper. He showed that our laws which favored the accumulation of land and the constant preservation of great estates had the effect of banishing from the country into the town a large population; they had the effect, in point of fact, of divorcing the people from the soil; and he was of opinion, and I am of the opinion, that if the land laws of this country had been just, and if we had now, and had had for, say, a couple of centuries past, or, perhaps, for one century past, laws in regard to the land that made it as free as we have now made the produce of the land, there would have been probably at this moment double the population of the soil cultivating it and living independently by their toil, and we should have had nothing of the distress and the trouble which is the constant complaint and wailing of the comparatively small number of farmers that are now in the country. [Hear, hear.] We now see in Ireland what results from erroneous legislation and the continuance of erroneous legislation through successive centuries with regard to land, and I believe now that were it possible to say that there should be no change whatsoever in the laws affecting land in this country the time would not be very remote—perhaps none might live to see it, but the time would not be very remote—when we should have suffering and confusion in England that would make us greatly regret that we did not at an earlier period apply some remedy to the evils which exist. [Hear, hear.] Now, some persons present may think that this is not exactly a question of education, but rather a question of politics. Well, education is a great question of politics ten or twelve years ago; but when things are settled, then they become matters of history. But my object is to show, as I shall endeavor to do before I have done, how important beyond all calculation is the course we are taking now in regard to education and some other matters as compared with what has been taken in times past.

Now, I spoke of pauperism as connected with our landed system. Pauperism, of course, means ignorance, because the poor always want the means of educating their children. Therefore, the question of pauperism is connected distinctly with the question of education, the father of ignorance, as it is also connected, as we all know, with the question of crime. Now, I recollect reading only the other day a letter from my lamented friend, Mr. Cobden [cheers], in the life of him which has been recently written by Mr. Morley. He refers to the manner in which the foreign policy of this country has been conducted for a long time past. He complains that we have been fighting all over the world, and he says he should like to see a plain map on which there should be given us all the maps of all the countries; and at these on this map there should be marked a little spot which should, perhaps, be red to indicate blood, and perhaps black, if it indicated error and crime; but that these marks should be placed wherever the blood of English soldiers had been shed, and he would find almost all over the world those marks. For, I believe, there is no other country in the world providing such a map for its people that would show so many points of attack, so many points where its treasure and its blood had been poured out. I am not saying now whether the cause was good or not generally. I am speaking of it merely as a simple fact.

Mr. Cobden wished we could have such a map that his countrymen could examine it, and examining it they could see for themselves whether that bloodshed had been necessary, whether the cause which led their countrymen to those remote regions was a good cause and a necessary cause, and whether we had received compensation for the contests in which we had been engaged. [Hear, hear.] At one time we fought desperately as to who should occupy the throne of Spain. Then afterwards we fought as to who should occupy the throne of France. And then we fought a war as to whether a King of England should have the power, or an English Minister or an English Parliament should have the power of taxing perhaps a couple of millions of Englishmen who had settled themselves on the Atlantic coast of North America—a war we carried on for years, at an expense $80,000,000 or $100,000,000 sterling, to enforce the power of the Government of England to tax those in America who were not represented in our Parliament. The end of it we all know, but the cost of it cannot be described. A large number of lives were lost, $80,000,000 or $100,000,000 of money raised by your taxes were expended or wasted, and a grievance was set up in the minds of those people which it took more than a hundred years to clear away. We have had since then, and within our own recollection, a great war to sustain Mahometan supremacy in the East. During the last hundred years, or a little more, two wars conducted with 60,000 of people in Asia to our ruin; we have had wars or threats of wars in the Chinese Empire, arising, first of all, out of our determination to insist upon it that they should allow us to introduce opium to their people; and, at a more recent period, which we all remember quite well, we have had wars in Afghanistan and in South Africa.

Now, when we come to look at these facts, we find that we English people living in these two islands in this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after having deluded ourselves into a belief that we were rich, have found ourselves under the necessity of spending our people abroad to fight in nearly every portion of the globe, and I think we might assert, without saying anything extravagant, though it may appear extravagant, that I believe all the profits of all the great foreign trade of the country since the accession of William III.—that is to say, when this horrid system began—that the profits of all our foreign trade for nearly 200 years would not reach the enormous sum we have expended in these wars. [Hear, hear.] Beyond all expenses of the Government arm

THE RAILROADS.

An Interesting Chapter on Early Railroad-Building in Illinois.

Account of the Construction of the First Road in the State.

An English Critic Gives the Canadian Pacific a Lively Turning Over.

The St. Paul & Omaha After the Chicago, Portage & Superior's Land Grant.

The Oldest Railroad in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—The State of Illinois has more miles of railroad (8,500 in round numbers) than any other State in the Union. The expansion and extent of this immense interest makes it exceedingly interesting to go back to the early history and crude efforts in this direction, forty-four years ago, the data for which have been lately gathered in the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners' office at Springfield, by its Secretary. The first railroad built in this State, or, indeed, in the Western States, was called the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Springfield. It was part of the grand internal-improvement system of the State adopted Feb. 29, 1837. This embraced the building of seven distinct lines of railroad, which, with the estimated cost, were as follows: 1. The Central, from Cairo to Galena, to cost $2,500,000. 2. A branch of the same from Shawneetown to State line east, $650,000. 3. A Southern Cross Railroad, from Alton to Mount Carmel, $1,850,000. 3. The Northern Cross Railroad, from Quincy to Indiana State line, $1,850,000. 4. From Peoria to Warsaw, $700,000. 5. From Alton east to intersect the Central, $600,000. 6. From Bellefontaine to intersect the Southern Cross, $150,000. 7. From Bloomington to Mackinaw, with a branch to Peoria and one to Pekin, $300,000, making a total appropriation for these purposes of the snug little sum of $8,400,000. A Board of Public Works to carry out these great improvements was elected by the Legislature March 4, 1837, and at first was composed of the following well-known citizens at that time in the part of the State: George Murray McConnell, William Kinney, Elijah Willard, M. T. Alexander, Joel Wright, James W. Stephenson, and Ebenezer Peck, one for each judicial district. The Fund Commissioners, upon whom devolved the duty of negotiating for the money to construct the public works agreed upon, and upon whom the Board of Public Works were to draw as the work in their respective districts progressed, were also elected by the Legislature, as follows: John Mather, Charles Oakley, and Moses M. Hastings. Gen. McConnell was able and energetic, and, living on the line of the proposed Northern Cross Road, was not at all backward in taking advantage of the provision engrafted upon the bill that that road should be the first completed. The way that provision came to be adopted was as follows: Senator Vance, from Vermilion County, was one of those opposed to the whole system, and fought it hard. On a Saturday when the excitement in the Legislature ran high Mr. Vance ran up to Judge Thomas (Senator from Morgan) and hurriedly inquired, "Where is Orear? (another Senator from Morgan). I hear that even he talks of voting for that bill. If he goes, all is gone!" On the following Monday while the result of the pending bill was yet uncertain and its friends anxious to secure votes, to the surprise of both parties Senator Vance got up and said that if they would provide in the bill that the Northern Cross Road should be the first one built he would vote for the measure; and his proposition was agreed to; although, as it turned out, the bill would have passed without his vote.

This was in February, 1837. The Fund Commissioners who were required by the law to "be practical and experienced financiers" proceeded immediately to take the necessary steps to contract for and negotiate loans to meet the extraordinary demands of the bill. The Board of Public Works organized in April, and in June they reported that they already had five engineering parties in the field "actively employed," and would soon have six additional parties "in active operation," which would enable them to complete the survey of the railroads provided by law. Gen. McConnell was the first to get in his work. He had employed James M. Bucklin as chief engineer, and with his assistants he began the work of surveying the route of the Northern Cross Railroad from Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Jacksonville as early as May, 1837. M. A. Chinn surveyed and located the line from Jacksonville to Springfield, beginning on the 11th day of May, 1837. The road having been surveyed and definitly located, and plats and plans filed with the Commissioner, the contract for letting the work of construction, in pursuance of previous advertisement, was closed on the 10th day of July, 1837. The first division, between Jacksonville and Meredosia, and the second division, between Jacksonville and Springfield, was let to the same parties. They were Miron Leslie, James Dunlap, Thomas T. Jasnary, and Charles Collins. The price agreed to be paid was $8,430 per mile. In addition, they were to furnish all the necessary locomotives and cars ready for use, "charging the State only the cost of the article when delivered on the road." They were to begin work on the first day of August and finish the road between the river and Jacksonville by the 1st of December, 1839, and between Jacksonville and Springfield by the first day of August, 1840. One thing that helped this road along faster than any other then commenced in the State was that feature of the contract in regard to payments to the contractors. It was provided as a part of the contract that in case the State should fail to furnish the money to pay for the work as the same progressed, that the contractors would take warrants or State bonds in the place of money. Although a few spadefuls of dirt were turned and a little underbrush cut at Meredosia in order to satisfy that part of the law which provided that work should in all cases begin at the river and progress inland, work was actually begun on Wolf River, under the bluff some six miles from the river. The construction proceeded so successfully that on the 11th of August, 1837, Commissioner McConnell "having," as he says, "learned that the Fund Commissioners were about to go to the Eastern States, I sought and obtained the aid of those gentlemen in purchasing iron, a locomotive, cars, and other necessary articles for the roads in my circuit." The "said articles" were purchased as requested, but the locomotive, as appears from a report by Commissioner Kenney to the Legislature in 1839, "never arrived in the State, but, as the boxes delivered, was lost in its passage. It is not singular in the queer history of those times that the loss of a little thing like a locomotive should be passed over so easily, and with so little inquiry as to cause or blame of it. The Fund Commissioners, however, did purchase a locomotive for the Bloomington & Mackinaw Road, which was placed on the Northern Cross, and there used, the first one in the State. The weight or cost of this "machine" is not recorded, but the Fund Commissioners put the load at 'ten tons,' and informed that it weighed first and one-half tons. The cost of transportation was $1,000. How was that for freight?

At first there was a scarcity of hands and the work of construction moved slowly, but by the following spring eight miles of the road were completed, from Meredosia to the top of the bluff. The track was laid by putting down a piece of timber called a mudsill, on the top of which cross-ties were laid. On these a wooden rail was laid, and flat bars were strapped on top of the rail. The bars were two and a-half inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighed thirteen pounds to the yard. The engineer (Buchim) complains that the spikes and connecting plates that had been found just to suit; that the spikes were not equal to cut nails, and that the expense of altering and substituting equaled the original cost. The first rail was laid May 9, 1838, and on Nov. 6 of that year "the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel" in the Mississippi Valley was placed in operation on the track. This locomotive—called the Rogers—was manufactured by Rogers, Grosvenor & Ketchum, of Newark, N. J.

Those who had the distinction of being hauled by the first locomotive over the first railroad built in the State were ex-Gov. Duncan, Gen. Murray McConnell, Commissioner; George W. Plant, Civil Engineer; James Dunlap, Thomas T. Jasnary, Charles Collins, and Miron Leslie, the Contractors, and Jonathan Neeley the first Conductor. The engineer who put up and ran the machine was named Fields. The road was completed to Jacksonville by the 1st of January, 1839, and had been operated as the work progressed for the previous eight months. The earnings up to this time were as follows (including the transportation of materials): Total receipts, $3,756; expenses, $3,845. In June, 1840, the board, finding that the amount of business would not justify the employment of many persons employed William H. Doyle to act in the double capacity of locomotive engineer and Superintendent. His report for the six months ending Dec. 30 shows the following items: Whole amount of receipts, $1,174.02, and the expenditures, including some $600 paid for repairs, amounted to $1,849. The board gave it as their opinion, however, that if the road could be completed to Springfield the receipts would be quadrupled. This was their last report, having been legislated out of office on the 14th of December, 1840. The frightful amount of expenditures, the recklessness of their management, together with the hard times following the suspension of the banks, caused the whole system, conceived in folly and born of extravagance, to collapse and come to a sudden stop at this time.

This twenty-four miles of road had cost the State $403,281, and was the only completed line it had in the State, after an expenditure on the various roads proposed of $4,107,744.88. The State Treasurer, John D. Whiteside, was appointed Railroad Agent by the Legislature, with authority to appoint sub-agents to take care of the property. In response to a resolution of the House he reported that the sum of $877,287 had been expended on the road between Jacksonville and Springfield, and that it would require the sum of $135,000 to complete the same. Thereupon, on Feb. 26, 1841 (four years after the adoption of the internal improvements system, lacking a day), the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor (Ford) to apply $100,000 of bonds which the Canal Fund owed to the Internal Improvement Fund towards the completion of said road. On the 24th of March, 1841, a contract was made with John Dutton, to complete the road between the points above named for the $100,000, which was done and the road finally received by the Governor on the 13th of May, 1842. He then leased it to Watson & Moore at a rental of $10,000 per annum. "After much perseverance, disasters from the breakage of machinery, and loss," they surrendered the road back to the Governor on the 15th of July. It was then leased to Tinsley & Co. for $6,000 per annum, and $4,000 State indebtedness per annum. The Legislature of 1843 having provided for the sale of the road this lease, much to the satisfaction of the lessees, was canceled at the expiration of one year. The road was offered for sale on the first Monday of April, 1844, but no purchaser appeared, and it was again leased to C. Ludlum and W. D. Baxter, at a monthly rental of $416.66. This brings us up to 1845, from time to time on until its final sale, it had so run down and got out of repair that it was but little used. The one locomotive had been run off the track near New Berlin, and abandoned, to the vagary of ex-Senator Sample, who undertook to inaugurate a system of navigation with the railway roads, very much to the detriment of his finances. Mules were substituted for steam, going tandem fashion. Only freight was attempted to be carried, passengers preferring the wagon road and stage. Finally, in pursuance of a law of 1845, on the 26th day of April, 1847, the road was sold by Gov. French to the highest bidder. This was the Hon. N. H. Ridgely, still a venerable and honored citizen of Springfield; and the price paid was $21,100. The following incident occurred at the sale: Mr. Ridgely, having proposed that the road would probably be knocked off at a bargain, had decided to become a bidder. He started it at $10,000, and there it hung for a long time—going, going at $10,000, until he began to think he would get it at that figure. A wealthy gentleman by the name of Col. Johnson, who was undergoing a tonsorial operation across the street, hearing the crying of the sale, inquired what property was being sold, and, upon being informed, said: "Hurry up, old man, and wipe me off, and I will go out and make a bid myself." He hurried over just in time to offer a hundred dollars more when it was about to be struck off. Mr. Ridgely raised it $1,000, Johnson added another $1,000, and so it went on for some time, getting rather monotonous for Mr. Ridgely. Finally he stepped over to the Colonel and said: "Who are are you bidding for, Colonel?—yourself or some other party?" He replied: "For parties in St. Louis, who have agreed to pay me a commission." Mr. Ridgely being satisfied that the statement was more ingenious than strictly according to the fact, remarked: "Would you not as soon receive a commission from Springfield as St. Louis?" The Colonel replied: "Certainly, that is satisfactory," and walked off. The road was thereupon struck off to Mr. R. as before stated. The next day the Colonel called and without a word being said, except to pass politely the time of day, received a check for $1,000 "for his commissions."

Soon after this sale Mr. Ridgely went to New York and sold the road to a construction company of which Robert Schuyler was the principal, at a large profit. The new owners organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, and proceeded to reconstruct the road from Naples to Springfield. It was almost like undertaking to build a new railroad. The people along the line for the last year or two had helped themselves to iron and lumber whenever they wanted it, without as much as saying "by your leave." Indeed, there was not much of the road left except the bed, and that was in a dreadfully bad condition.

The road was completed for a second time to Springfield in a much improved and more substantial manner, and reopened for business on July 22, 1849. The first conductors were Jonathan Mosley, R. M. Ridgely (yet living), and B. Bacon. The first two engines were called the Sangamon and Morgan, and the third the Springfield. The time occupied in running the fifty-seven miles from Springfield to Naples was five hours. Freight rates charged were: On groceries assorted, 10 cents per 100 pounds; on sugar, 15 cents; on hardware, 20 cents; take salt, per barrel, 30 cents; wheat, 8 cents.

The subsequent history of this road, how it was changed to the Great Western, and to the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and finally to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, with its 2,558 miles of road, brings us to a concurrent period of history within the reach of all.

The Canadian Pacific Road and the Schemes of the Syndicate Receive a Thorough Airing from an English Writer.

A pamphlet has just been published in London, England, entitled "The Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Schemes of the Syndicate," which handles the Canadian Pacific scheme in a most unmerciful manner, warning the English people not to invest their money in what is represented to be a reckless enterprise, and to save themselves from participating in the loss and the disappointment which, according to the pamphlet, must, sooner or later, fall heavily on the interests and resources of the Canadians. The writer of the pamphlet, who signs himself "Diogenes," treats the subject in an able and thorough manner, giving facts and figures to show that the enterprise, in spite of the heavy money and land subsidies granted by the Canadian Government, can never be made to pay.

The author, after showing that the Canadian Pacific scheme was a political idea, gotten up to cement the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, says:

"The construction of Pacific railways in the United States has already furnished some lessons which may be usefully studied by those who may be invited to build the Canadian Pacific. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific, which, together with lines west of the Mississippi, complete the communication across the American Continent, were works which strongly taxed the resources of American capitalists, and certainly would not have been completed but for the liberal aid afforded by the Government. This combined line has New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Atlantic ports for its eastern, and San Francisco, with its vast commercial interests, for its western terminus. The rich bonanzas and the vast mineral wealth of Colorado and California supply enormous traffic for the railway. Its trains, although laden with the freights of navies from Europe, China, Japan, and Australia, with the rich ores of Nevada, and vast stores of agricultural wealth of the Western States, have only recently commenced to pay interest on the moneys advanced by the State towards the cost of the great work. The Northern Pacific has struggled for years against the most adverse conditions. But for the energy which has shown during the past twelve months the charter of the concern would have lapsed, owner to the delay in completing the road. The first attempts to finance the company brought about the ruin of the most powerful financial house in the United States—one that had been the mainstay of the Government of the country throughout the protracted struggles of the Civil War. The causes of the American financial crisis in 1873 were intimately connected with this financing of the Northern Pacific. The work is now at length making fair progress. Its course lies within a short distance of the boundary line between the Dominion and the United States. It is parallel to this work, but still further to the north, that the Canadians are wasting their resources in building their competing route to the Pacific.

"The Canada Pacific," the pamphlet says, "takes its only course through the unpeopled valley of the Saskatchewan and the district called the 'Fertile Belt'; but it can have no extensions northward, except the Arctic regions, and no branch in that direction except to the North Pole, while southward it has its rival in the Northern Pacific of the United States. For six months the road will be an ice-bound, snow-covered route, though districts many hundreds of miles further removed from the great marts of the world, and from the cities and ports served by the railways which traverse in every direction the the 'Golden Northwest' and the 'granaries of the world.'

"The promoters of this wholesale scheme of completion are never weary of stating that not a dollar of this money will be asked for in England. There ought not to be much chance of their obtaining any large amounts in the United States for the purpose of helping forward a competing scheme to their own Northern or Union Pacific, or to their lines connecting with New York, Boston, or other Atlantic ports. It is not probable that English investors, even if they were offered the opportunity of snaring in this magnificent scheme, would be very ready to find capital for lines competing with the Great Western, Grand Trunk, and other lines, which have hitherto proved so barren of results to the unfortunate proprietors. English investors have abundant and very sad experience of the unprofitable nature of investments in Canadian railways, even those which, like the Grand Trunk, were brought forward under the auspices and sanction of the Government, and with a dishonored guarantee against future competition.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway is to be constructed in five sections, having together a total length of 2,330 miles. Over the whole of the territory through which the road is proposed to run, there is not, with the exception of Winnipeg, a single town, or city, or settlement of any importance. No intimation has yet been given of the existence of any deposit of the precious metals, or of other sources of mineral wealth, such as those on the line of the Union Pacific. The construction of 485 miles of railway section at Callander with the Canada Central & Thunder Bay is a perfect blank, even on the maps of Canada, and all that is know of this region is, that it would be impossible to construct this one section of the railway for the whole cash subsidy provided by the Canadian Government for the entire scheme, including 5,700 miles at $25,000 per mile. The district north of Lake Superior may be regarded as wholly and absolutely unfitted for agricultural settlements or for railway construction or working.

In regard to emigration and colonization, the pamphlet says:

"It is unfortunate for the prospects of settlement in these far distant lands that the great tide of emigration tends to the United States rather than to Canada. It is matter of regret, no doubt, that this should be the case. Canada certainly possesses all the conditions which should attract emigrants from Europe—but the fact remains that of the many thousands who cross the Atlantic to find new homes, by far the great majority settle in the United States. Of those persons who, during the past few years, have settled in Manitoba and the Red River, a very large proportion were resident in the Dominion, and they have simply changed their residence from other parts—principally the Eastern section—to the more distant west. There has been no such actual addition made to the population and consequent resources of Canada as in the case of the United States. It is difficult to see what inducements stronger than those already offered by the Dominion Government can be presented to the notice of emigrants and settlers from the old country. Grants of land are offered to settlers on the simple condition that they shall cultivate the land. The Canadian Pacific is not only thus underbid in this matter of price of its land in its own country, but it labors, as already stated, under the difficulty that its lands are located at a greater distance from markets where its produce can be disposed of, than those owned by more fortunate competitors."

The Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad and the St. Croix Land Grant.

At the comng session of the Wisconsin Legislature a bill will be introduced to declare forfeited the lands granted for a road from Mud Lake to Superior City, and confer them upon the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company. The original grant was made by Congress in 1856, the State holding the lands in trust, and was given power to dispose of them in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. In 1874 the Legislature granted to the Chicago, Portage & Superior Company a grant of 240,000 acres on either side of a line surveyed from Yellow River to Superior, upon condition that the road to Superior City shall be built and in operation by the time the North Wisconsin is built to Yellow River, the point of intersection, and within five years of its acceptance of the lands; and that the construction out in operation the proposed railway of said Chicago, Portage & Superior Airline, northerly from Genoa, in Walworth County, at the rate of twenty miles a year. Under this arrangement the time allowed for the building of the northerly extension of the Air-Line Road would have expired May 5, 1879. The Legislature, however, in 1878 extended the time three years, or until May 5, 1882. The first work was done on the line last spring. Meantime a number of capitalists had cast a longing eye on this grant, as it was not being earned by the construction of a road, called for by the terms of its allowance, and last winter several bills were introduced to confer it upon other companies, notably the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha, and the Milwaukee, St. Paul, but none of them became a law. Last spring the former company began the work on a line from the Yellow River to Superior City, with the avowed object of securing a connection with the Northern Pacific, and are building a line from Chippewa Falls to Yellow River, having iron laid to Bloomer. This entire line, when completed, will give them a chance at the Chicago freight from Superior and the Northern Pacific. With this line, which it is intended to complete by the 1st of May, the St. Paul & Omaha Company, it is alleged, will make an effort to secure the land grant which, it is claimed, will be forfeited by the other company by its failure to complete the road within the allowed time. The points to be made by the St. Paul & Omaha Company, it is claimed, will be:

1. That the grant made to the Air-Line Company by the Legislature is a part of the grant made by Congress for a railroad and branches, and of that system the present North Wisconsin is constitutionally a main line.

2. That the Air-Line Company will fail to build the line within the time prescribed by law; and

3. That the best interests of Northwestern Wisconsin would be subserved if the road be operated by a first-class company, able to furnish better facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers.

An Unexpected Turn in the Vanderbilt and Jewett Complications in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 25.—The recent legal contest growing out of the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, in which the Jewett and Vanderbilt interests were at war, has suddenly taken an unexpected turn. It is stated in railroad circles here that, in two interviews with Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Jewett was assured that the interests of the Erie should in no way be embarrassed, and that all facilities for reaching Cincinnati that had ever been granted to the Erie Road should not only be maintained, but increased should the business require additional facilities. Mr. Jewett, however, was suspicious of Vanderbilt, and believed that the consolidation was only calculated to throw the Jewett line out of Cincinnati. According to reports here tonight, Mr. Jewett, acting in what is believed a hasty manner, notified Vanderbilt that on and after the 1st of January next the traffic over the Erie would no longer seek an entrance to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road from Dayton. It is learned tonight that on the 1st inst. all traffic over the Jewett lines destined for Columbus and other roads diverging from this point will be run over the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway from Marion, thereby the two roads cross. This traffic has heretofore been turned over to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, and at some seasons of the year is very heavy. To reach Cincinnati from Toledo, New York, the Lake Erie & Western will build a connecting link of about one mile near Springfield, O., which will connect with the Springfield Branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road to Xenia, from which point it will get its trains over that through to Cincinnati over the Little Miami Railroad. It is said that the terminal facilities at Cincinnati are already insufficient to accommodate the increased business of the Little Miami Road, and to add the traffic of the Erie will be wholly insufficient.

Change of Subordinates in the Northwestern's Narrow-Gage System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 25.—In consequence of the late reorganization of the narrow-gage system of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the appointment of C. A. Swinefurd General Superintendent of the Galena, Lancaster & Woodman Division, Mr. J. H. Trull, of this city, is to be retired as Superintendent of the Galena & Montfort Branch, and has been promised a place of equal importance under the Northwestern Company. Mr. Swinefurd's assistant will be W. F. Fitch, of late General Claim-Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern. The train-dispatcher's office of the Galena & Montfort Branch is to be removed from this city to Madison. The retention of Mr. Coz as train-dispatcher has not been decided upon by the company. Superintendent Trull will remain in his position temporarily. His retirement occasions no little surprise here, as he is regarded as one of the best railroad men, and is very popular with his employés and those doing business with the road.

Incorporation of the Paris, Montezuma & Northeastern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—Articles of incorporation were today filed with the Secretary of State by the Paris, Montezuma & Northeastern Railroad Company, with a proposed capital of $250,000. This company is organized to construct a road from Paris, Edgar County, in a northeasterly direction, to the Indiana State line. Its principal office is to be at Paris, and the incorporators and first Board of Directors are John Lee, Crawfordville, Ind.; Andrew J. Hunter, George Hunt, Henry Van Sellars, and Owen J. Jones, Paris; James A. Larned and Edwin P. Schlater, Anderson, Ind.

Louisville & Nashville Earnings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—The gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the second week in December amounted to $283,280 from 2,060 miles of road operated. For the corresponding week last year the earnings were $216,000 on 1,940 miles of road operated, showing an increase of $42,280 in earnings and 120 miles in road operated; an increase of 21.5 per cent in earnings, against only 13 per cent in mileage.

Miscellaneous Items.

J. M. Egan, Superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has sent in his resignation, to take effect the end of the year. Nothing is known as to his successor. Mr. Egan has had offers from the Wabash and Northern Pacific Roads, but does not state which he will accept, if either.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western have completed their track from Indianapolis to New Castle, and have put on two gravel-trains and a shoo-shovel at Willow Branch gravel-pit, twenty miles west of New Castle. This means that the grading towards Springfield will be energetically pushed, and President Maxwell says they will be running through trains from Indianapolis to Springfield within sixty days. This gives the system a complete line between Peoria, and Columbus and Sandusky, O., where they connect respectively with the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore for through Eastern business. This will be a competing trunk line with the Pan-Handle and Bee-Line out of Columbus, and, many think, a formidable one.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, still attacking Vanderbilt in the rear, has placed in service at New York a new iron boat 300 feet long, which will carry two passenger trains around New York City, and has sent the old Havre de Grace to Newburg, on the Hudson, to ferry over trains from the New England Road to the Erie. By that route, in case of an ice blockade, the Pennsylvania can run its Boston trains.

A dispatch to the Detroit *Post and Tribune* from London, England, says that at the recent meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway the President proposed a supplementary traffic agreement with the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, with the Michigan Air Line, and with the Midland Railway of Canada. He gave a favorable account of the prospects of the road, and said that he believed at the half-yearly meeting he would be able to recommend the payment of second preference dividends in full. The statement of the President was favorably received, and the policy recommended to approval.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Just before midnight Saturday, as Officer Pat Mulvihill was about to report to the Madison Street Station from the telephone box at the corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, he observed two men approaching him, one of whom accused the other of having robbed him. The officer stopped them, and finding that there was ground for belief that there had been a robbery, started for the station with them, holding the younger man as a prisoner. When in front of "Louz John's" saloon, near Lake street, a number of the prisoner's friends gathered about the trio and threatened to rescue the prisoner. Seeing in the crowd a young man named George Brown, apparently preparing to use a knife on the officer, the prisoner commenced a vigorous assistance. Mulvihill caught sight of Brown, and thinking he had better take him too, knocked the prisoner down, captured Brown after a short run, and, before the prisoner had regained his scattered senses, had them both started for the station. The patrol wagon was called and made the remainder of the journey quite easy. Last night a gentleman called at the station to report the arrest of the men for robbery at the corner of Union and Fulton streets, called at the station and identified both of the prisoners. The old man whom they robbed was last night at in the crowd, and will oblige the police by presenting himself at the station. The thing to them is that Mulvihill is a bad man to get after them. Not long ago he chased a couple of highwaymen through a large factory, up seven flights of stairs, and finally induced them to surrender on the roof. Both are now serving time at Joliet.

MINING IN SONORA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 24.—S. R. Delong has just returned from a trip to Sonora, and reports great revival in mining interests. Much American capital is flowing into the northern districts. The State administration is showing great favor towards American capital, and is lending every encouragement. Gov. Ortiz is especially interested in encouraging immigration of Americans.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 356 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. H. HALL, Bookseller and Stationer, 131 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON & JACOBUS, Druggist, 3267 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. H. KIPHAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 15 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

J. SCHREARER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

W. C. BECHTEL, Druggist, 91 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 541 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JOHN M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 672 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SUNNICHSEN, Druggist, 90 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

A. C. Lewaier, Nordeslor, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 615 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEBEL, Printer and Advertising Agent, News and Information Bureau, 82 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH & DOW, Druggists, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. A. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., CORNER of Lincoln, a plain gold ring. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 627 West Washington-st., or at MEAD & COE'S, 148 La Salle-st.

LOST—SUNDAY, THE 18TH INST., ON South Oakley-av., between Madison and Van Buren-sts., a pocket-book with the initials "M. C." Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to W. G. TUCKER, at Sprague, Warner & Co.'s, corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, WITH $80, near corner of State and Randolph-sts., Saturday. Finder will be rewarded on return to Mrs. H. P. WILLIAMS, 501 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, IN THE neighborhood of South Halsted-st. a bay horse, 12 years old, 16¼ hands high. Liberal reward will be paid on his return to M. W. POWELL & CO., 118 La Salle-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CLARENDON House and Oak-st.—A coral earring on the afternoon of the 25th. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to the Clarendon House.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO GOT the wrong coat at the hotel store No. 513 West Madison-st. please call at the store as early as possible this morning, to obtain the owner.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

3200 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick in nice order; 10 rooms; hot furnace and gas-fixtures.

245 and 247 Twenty-seventh-st., new 2-story brick.

26 Winthrop-place, 24 and 26 Cypress-sts., and 2 Ashland-av., cozy 3-story 5-room brick.

24 Wisconsin-st., new 2-story brick basement brick.

200 Warren-av., 2-story brick, heated by steam.

Stores 746 and 748 Madison-st. and 341 Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms.

Evanston, a nice 2-story 10-room frame house, modern improvements, furnace.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished rooms, single or in suite, at 275 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; reasonable price. 24 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED FURNIture factory containing over 5,000 square feet with power, centrally located. Address T 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PARTY of four young gentlemen 2 or 3 neatly furnished rooms, separate or en suite; convenient to day-board preferred; on South side, north of Sixty-seventh-st. and east of State; or West Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Wallace-st. Cannot exceed $20 per month. Reference given and required. Address 4 M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A GOOD neighborhood, a flat of 6 or 7 rooms, with bath, etc. Address Q A, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 15 a small house within an hour's ride of the Palmer House, from $15 to $20 a month. Address J. R., Matteson House, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH —My house furniture and most of an 11-room house; everything bought new the largest and finest-class house and location in the city. For a private, genteel boarding-house; will be sold cheap for cash only. Q S, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN— All the furniture and fixtures in modern 2-story brick house on West Side. Rent, $25. Madison-st. The furniture is nearly new and in excellent order. The rent for house is paid in advance to May 1. Call and see a bargain. T. E. BOYD, 156 and 158 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 73 and 75 East Van Buren-st. Responsible. Established in 1868. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, oil and produce; excellent facilities and easy means of access; terms and insurance moderate. 120 East Kinzie-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending postal card to E. Harnsdorf, 220 Wabash. I will say I'm not the oldest dealer in the city, don't sell rags, but I am one of the largest. Before you go an offer from Mr. Harnsdorf the number, 220 Wabash.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 261 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Hours, 10 cents to $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS — $20,000— State-st., two-story brick building.

$12,000—South Halsted-st., good business, store, and flat.

$11,000—North-av., good location, store and flats.

$10,000—Lincoln-av., cozy and convenient brick; large lot.

$10,000—Madison-st., about 25 feet, improved.

$10,000—Jackson-st., store and flat.

$10,000—Madison-st., a fine marble-front.

$9,000—Rental now $840; new brick building, stores and flats; rental $1,020.

$8,500—Blue Island-av., store and flat.

$7,000—West Indiana-st., store and flat.

$6,500—Madison-st., a finely-improved corner.

$6,000—Madison-st., fine, vacant corner on the street.

$5,000—Rental now $540 (will be $600); an elegant and complete apartment-house.

$5,000—Madison-st., 2 brick stores near Throop-st.

$4,500—Madison-st., a finely-built store.

$4,000—South Water-st., a desirable corner near the bridge; 2 stores and their lots. The land alone is worth $6,000.

$1,150 per foot—The finest vacant lot in the business centre.

NEW BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Fifth-av.—30 feet near Jackson-st.

Jackson-st.—300 feet in Quincy, with building.

MOORE.

$12,000 and $14,000—Ashland-av., 2 fine marble-fronts.

$11,000—Ashland-av. near Ashland-av., stone-front residence, with brick stable.

$6,000—Jackson-st., near Centre-av., very desirable house, with good barn and deep lot.

$5,000—Ashland-av., store and flat.

$5,000—Ashland-av., a fine marble-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor-floor.

$5,000—Lawrence-av., near Jackson, brick house; rented for $45 a month; a bargain worth more.

$4,500—Indiana-av., desirable stone-front.

$3,000—Lumb-st., brick residence, 12 rooms; all conveniences; within 3 minutes of centre.

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$3,000 cash payment down. If you will go and look at this house I think you will buy, as it is certainly very cheap. It is on South Robey-st., near Ogden-av., on Lumb-st., all in good order. Will rent for $35 per month after May. Look this up.

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Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

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Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Dearborn street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1881.

COLDEN and fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

BY a collision in Queenstown harbor between a steamer and a bark the latter was sunk and nine of her crew were drowned.

THE strain of the Guiteau trial upon the health of Mrs. Scoville is so severe as to necessitate her leaving for her home in Chicago at once.

A LITTLE negro boy of 12, living in Quincy, Ill., deserves a medal for bravery and good sense. His mother, Mrs. Summers, was yesterday being brutally beaten by a negro named Porter, when the little fellow picked up a stone and hit the ruffian in the right temple, killing him instantly.

A CABLE dispatch received at a late hour this morning reports a great conflagration raging at Cronstadt, one of the famous fortified towns of Russia. One-quarter of the town was already destroyed at last accounts, and the loss was enormous. It is believed that the fire is the work of Nihilist incendiaries.

JOHN H. BARROW, a wealthy resident of New York, who was stopping at the Parker House in Boston with his brother and sister, after returning from church yesterday afternoon went into the bathroom and shot himself, first having written a note to his sister saying that he was "sorry for what he was about to do."

JOHN GREVILLE EVANS, President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, died in New York City yesterday of pneumonia and congestion of the kidneys, the result of a severe cold contracted while Mr. Evans was in Chicago a few days ago on business connected with the entrance of the Mutual Union system of wires into this city.

SERVICES appropriate to the Christmas festival were held in all the Christian churches of Chicago yesterday, and an account of the exercises will be found in our columns this morning. The day was exceptionally enjoyable by reason of the mild and pleasant weather, and was a memorable Christmas in Chicago in respect of general good cheer and prosperity.

AMONG the sermons preached yesterday in Chicago which are given elsewhere in this issue is that of Prof. Swing, at the Central Church, on "Increase of Happiness"; of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, on "The Incarnation"; of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, in connection with the dedication of the new Immanuel Baptist Church on Michigan avenue; besides the full text of a discourse delivered yesterday in the Tabernacle in Brooklyn by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, his subject being "The Christmas Anthem."

DETAILS of a fearful atrocity are received from Ashland, Ky. Two daughters, aged 14 and 17 respectively, and a son of J. W. Gibbons were left at home at night while their father and mother went out to pay a visit, when the house was entered by unknown fiends, who first outraged the girls, killed their brother as he attempted to give the alarm, clove the skulls of all three with a hatchet, saturated their clothing with oil, and then set the house on fire, burning it to the ground. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the awful crime, but it is to be hoped that the offer of a reward of $1,000 will lead to their detection.

A REPORT comes from Washington, said to be based on the authority of a gentleman who has had an interview with the President since the latter's arrival in New York, to the effect that the names of ex-Senator Sargent, of California, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, have been fully decided upon for the positions, respectively, of Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Navy. The only hitch in this program that is likely to occur, it is said, is the intense repugnance of Gen. Grant to Chandler, whom he looks upon as the leader of the forces which prevented his nomination at Chicago, and to whose appointment as a member of the Cabinet he is bitterly opposed.

Cooking and Platt are understood to have exhibited a more forgiving spirit, and to have consented that States and New England should be represented in the Administration by Chandler.

ONE of the first of the criminal prosecutions to be instituted in the star-route cases will be against what is known as the Dorsey combination, which is made up of ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, his brother, John M. Peck, John R. Miner, and J. R. Watts. The amount in which, with Brady's assistance, the Government was defrauded by this combination runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is said that the Department of Justice is in possession of ample proof to sustain the charge that the Post-Office Department funds were "expedited" out of the Treasury in a manner nothing short of downright robbery.

AN Associated Press cable dispatch dated London, Dec. 25, tells of a ghastly panic horror in a crowded church. While high mass was being celebrated in the Church of the Holy Cross a thief was caught picking pockets, and in order to make his escape the wretch cried "Fire!" In the terrible panic that ensued many persons were crushed and mangled, and thirty have died of their injuries. The thief being a Jew, intense indignation was excited against that race in the neighborhood of the church, and a number of Jewish houses and shops were attacked and gutted by an excited mob, and it became necessary to call out the military to suppress the riot.

IT appears that cruel injustice has been done to the new British Minister at Washington in the publication of stories to the effect that, although a bachelor, he had brought with him to Washington two children whose mother was an actress and who call him father. Investigation shows that these stories are wholly unfounded; that many years ago the present Minister, when a young attaché of the British Legation at Madrid, married an estimable Spanish lady, with whom he lived happily for years, and who bore him two children. The lady died some years ago, and he never married again, but has brought his children with him to America, and his eldest daughter is to preside over his establishment at Washington.

A FATAL shooting affray occured Saturday evening at Batavia, Ill., and from the information at hand it would appear to have been one of those rightful instances of the exercise of the right of self-defense which are necessary for the protection of human life. Charles F. Fowler was attacked on the cars near Batavia by two men named Kelleher and Colman, and the attack was renewed later on, with the obvious intention of killing Fowler. The latter thereupon purchased a revolver, and upon encountering his assailants in the street he fired on Kelleher, inflicting in his right breast a wound which will probably prove fatal. From Little Rock, Ark., comes the account of a somewhat similar case, wherein John Holt killed Vance Brown, allaying that the latter had threatened to kill him on sight.

THE active force of the glorious "306" has been temporarily reduced to "305." Dave Menatt, of Philadelphia, one of the immortals, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for corrupt practices at election. But Flanagan, of Texas, is still on deck, and wears his medal proudly for the benefit of whom it may concern. With his brutal Texas frankness, Flanagan explained to the convention why he was one of the "306." He wanted an office. And, if the truth were known, any one of the other 305 wanted the same thing, either for himself or some of his friends. Dave Menatt, for example, wanted one badly, and he would probably have got it but for the unfeeling conduct of the Court in "sending him up." The only known way to prevent one of the 306 from breaking into an office in these days has been adopted in Mr. Menatt's case.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

After all, Christmas is for children, and for no other class of Christians—not in the fullness of its joy. Adult life is so full of care, the tomb of so many sorrows, the treasure-house of so many bitter memories! The shadows are so deep that the soul cannot rise above them on the wings of hope. Thoughts of the loved and lost intrude and stand like spectres at the feast. The loud laugh expires in a sigh on the lip, there is a pang of agony in the heart, and a tear is brushed from the eye. The mind is busy with the past, and this reflective mood robs the present of its due measure of peace. Christmas is emphatically the children's holiday.

That hour of Christmas-Eve—"between the dark and the daylight"—is the children's hour of bright anticipation. To them the decline of the day suggests no thought of its parallel, the decline into the valley of age, and the coming of night no thought of that long night of death which puts a period to the fitful fever of life. The tears they have shed have brightened their faces, as the dew brightens the faces of flowers, not left those furrows and channels which are traced on the cheek of beauty by the stormy tears of maturity. They stand on the tiptoe of feverish expectation of the joys of tomorrow. All day they have been enveloped in an air of mystery—a mystery of mingled joy and sadness on the part of papa and mamma, but of unalloyed pleasure on their part. Indeed, they have had their own little mysteries—mysteries as profound to them as the origin of life to their elders, but, by their ingenuousness, rendered as clear as sunlight to all who do not generously close their eyes to passing events. There is an endless iteration of parcels arriving and being hidden away from half-pleading, half-protesting bright eyes. How they long to pry into this world of secrets; how the little fingers ache to explore the precious parcels! What shrewd guesses they make as to the contents of this and that package! What modest but palpable hints they throw out as to their simple desires! "I am making a collection of little dolls," remarks 9-year-old Alice in the presence of the head of the house. "I hope I shall get all the new Greenaway books, so as to complete my set," says 8-year-old Bessie. "If Santa Claus remembers to send me a box of paints," cries Pauline, "I shall be perfectly happy." "I want a pair of skates and some books about lions, and tigers, and bears," shouts John.

Thus the "little men" and "little women" slyly or openly tempt fortune by gentle hints to their elders, but not their betters, for we hold with one of the ancients that our faults increase with our years. Reflecting upon this fact, how much may be forgiven to children, for are they not just such "little men" and "little women" as we make them? They copy our virtues and our vices, and if their vices increase and their virtues dwindle away and shade off into calculating policy, whose fault is it?

But with the innocent prattle of the little ones the night has fallen. The stars are out, and they shine on much misery that the coming Christmas morning will in nowise relieve. It can do no harm to the little hearts filled with bright anticipations of the morrow to tell them that over are blessed above their fellows, that there are thousands upon thousands of little heads "sunny all over with curls" lying on stuffy beds in chilly hovels whose tenants could not if they would make a holiday of Christmas for them. They will remember them, then, in their little prayers, with pity for others mingling their joyful anticipations; and who knows but the seed thus planted may grow in their hearts and so make them missionaries to the poor and wretched on occasions of the recurrence of the great annual festival?

What dreams come to happy children on the night before Christmas! What visions of old white-bearded Santa Claus, with his traditional team of reindeer and clanging sleigh-bells, peeping in at window, and dodging down chimney, and cramming stockings with toys, candy, and picture-books—how these visions haunt the minds of the little sleepers and make them start, and laugh, and cry out in dreamland!

But the morning dawns at last. There is a streak of rosy light in the eastern sky, and the toy-god scampers away in his wintry robes and empty sleigh. And little Julie awakes with a start, the sound of the sleigh-bells still ringing in her ears. She steals softly out of the warm bed, shivering in the chilly atmosphere. On tiptoe she explores the stocking and finds it full and running over into a pyramid of packages. But she has been told not to touch them, and after feasting her vision-haunted eyes on the rich prospect, she rouses her mother with timid caresses. And now all the little men and little women are up, alert, and exploring stockings. What pleased, happy faces; what prattling; what joy in how many thousands of exultant little loud-beating hearts! It is the other children's hour, the complement of that twilight hour, the realization of its fond anticipations. How they jabber, and romp, and laugh with a superabundance of joy; what hidden beauties they discover in their presents; and with what exuberance of expression they point out these new beauties!

This is indeed the children's hour par excellence. Not the costliest diamonds could inspire such joy in the heart of woman as the simplest toy, the merest trifle, brings to the life of the child. But there are homes where shadows have fallen during the year; homes where there were children, but whose halls no longer echo the pattering little footsteps; homes where Death has entered and left inconsolable grief as a souvenir of his wrath. God help these stricken ones in this joyous Christmas time, and God help the poor and the miserable to whom life, not death, is a terror.

AMERICAN CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

It is not surprising that the Guiteau trial, dragging its slow length along, insulting the intelligence and trying the patience of the American people for weeks, should be regarded with amazement abroad. It is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the rules and practices of the American criminal courts. The notion of personal rights has been so far perverted in this country that the thief and the assassin stand upon a higher plane and receive more consideration than the individual or the community which suffers from their crime. Personal freedom, under our laws and the construction which the courts put upon them, has been given a latitude which warrants encroachment upon the rights of property and the safety of human life with an assurance of a stubborn protection to the criminal and an excellent chance for escaping punishment. The law is no longer invoked anywhere in this country with as much success for the defense of the innocent and the injured as it is for the rescue of the criminal from the proper consequences of his crime.

Judge Cox has been severely and justly criticised for his indifference to the dignity of his court and to the cause of justice, but he is merely following in the well-trodden path of American criminal jurisprudence during the past generation. The old rule was to regard the accused as innocent until proved guilty. The new rule is to employ quibbles and quirks, sensationalism and impertinence, fraud and technicality, to secure the acquittal of the guilty. In no other country on the face of the globe, whether the form of government be monarchical or republican, constitutional or absolute, would the daily scenes of the Guiteau trial be possible during a single session of the court. The more heinous the crime the greater seems to be the criminal's privilege for defying justice and flaunting his infamy in the face of the people. It has been urged on Judge Cox's behalf that it is his purpose to give Guiteau rope enough to hang himself, and that the Court has not the power to gag the prisoner, and cannot punish him for contempt because he is already confined in jail. But there is no question that Guiteau could have been restrained had the Judge chosen to exercise the power at his command. He might have kept the wretch on bread and water, or at least on the ordinary prison diet, instead of which, the assassin has been permitted to gorge himself just before each session of the court upon the fat of the land, which warms his blood and gives him the bravado he displays every day. He might be, and ought to be, kept in the prisoner's dock. The Government counsel has requested it in vain. Is the assassin too big a man to be treated like other prisoners? That is undoubtedly his idea, and it seems to be shared by Judge Cox, who hesitates to order him into the dock, where he ought to have been from the beginning, but permits him a license which would not be extended to any counsel in the case. The American people and the whole civilized world have a different notion of Guiteau and his importance. They look upon him as the most despicable wretch who has ever disgraced our National history; but they have allowed a system of criminal impunity to grow up which practically removes all restraint over the murderer on trial.

It is possible that the abuses of the criminal courts in this country may be traced in part to the elective system of the judiciary and in part to the extended influence which the legal profession exercises over the framing of the laws. The mob has become the most important element in the administration of justice. It frequently holds the balance of power in the election of the Judges, and sends the lawyers to the Legislature who draw up the statutes. This reflection does not apply directly to Judge Cox, who is not elected and holds court in a District where there is no Legislature; but he follows precedents, or rather outruns them. The precedents are rapidly building up a barrier between the criminals and justice which the public cannot overcome. This drift has already gone so far that a man who deliberately murdered the President of the United States, who glories in the act, and who has even discarded the plea of insanity as a defense, disports himself as a hero and revels in the notoriety he courted without so much as an effort being made to restrain him. Guiteau believes himself to be a National and historical character. It was this which prompted him on Saturday to proclaim himself as happy, and to herald forth a "Merry Christmas" to the American people whom he has so foully wronged. He does not stop to think that the name of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome has been forgotten, and that Garfield will be enrolled among the martyrs when future generations shall be unable to recall the name of his assassin. But he is permitted to enjoy all the sensationalism of the present situation, and the Judge before whom he is ostensibly being tried is serving the American people only by illustrating the depraved condition of our criminal jurisprudence, in so disgusting a shape that it may possibly lead to a general movement for reform.

BRITISH BALANCE OF TRADE.

British commerce exhibits exports for 1880 amounting to $1,243,916,830 and imports to the enormous amount of $1,814,000,000. Here is an excess of imports to the amount of 570 millions of dollars, and yet the drain of gold from England to pay this apparent balance of trade has been very slight. The question for solution was, How did the English balance their books? One answer was, that the English, being a creditor nation in receipt of vast sums of interest from money loaned and invested in foreign countries, liquidated their adverse balance of trade out of this interest. But that doesn't completely solve the conundrum, because surplus money continues very abundant in Great Britain, and capitalists are constantly seeking all over the world safe securities in which to invest it, and the loans making are as large as ever.

Another answer to the question is, that the apparent balance of trade against the English is not a real one; that their profits on the carrying trade of the world in great measure equal the alleged adverse balance of trade against them. In computing the exports, the English custom-houses put down the value of the goods before being put on board ship, and not their value at the ports of delivery. So the imports are estimated at their value in England, and not at what they cost in the countries where purchased. Thus our trade-tables may set forth that we exported to England last year 330 millions of products, while the English trade-statistics will show that they imported from the "States" 350 millions of stuff. The difference represents the value added by transportation in British steamers from American to British ports. Discussing this import and export question, the London *Spectator* throws the following light on it:

No one has explained what the puzzle-headed call the "exports and imports" puzzle more lucidly than Mr. Dilwyn in his address last week at Morriston. In the first place he showed, by a very exceptional instance no doubt, but for that very reason one all the more typical, how the goods exported purchase imports of much larger nominal value. "In 1880, 567,000 tons of coal were exported to India. It was valued at invoice price when it left this country at £285,000. But on its arrival there, after paying freight and other charges, it was valued at £900,000." In that same year there was imported from India to Dundee a certain quantity of jute, which was valued in India on leaving at £900,000, but which, when it arrived at Dundee, was valued at £1,080,000." The whole cost of outward freight was exceptionally large, and the cost of homeward freight considerable, both going into English pockets, in consequence of our repeal of the navigation laws; but the £285,000 worth of goods, with the cost of its freight, really purchased the £1,080,000 imported.

This explains the mystery. The 1,344 millions of goods exported to foreign ports sold for enough to buy all of the imports, which were valued at 1,814 millions when carried home. And probably more too. So there was no balance of trade, as a matter of fact, against Great Britain. The 370 millions of apparent balance against her simply represented the earnings of her thousands of steamers and sail-vessels in fetching in raw materials and distributing English manufactures to all the world.

Great Britain has secured the lion's share of the international carrying trade of the earth by the adoption of the cheap free trade system, and by repealing her navigation laws and challenging all the "protected" nations to compete with her with their dear goods. By throwing off the dead weights and crippling restraints imposed by "protective" taxes she can manufacture cheaper and undersell all "protection" countries in competing markets. She outstrips with ease all the handicapped nations who foolishly imagine themselves "protected" by levying heavy duties on their own consumers. Crowding a population of 30 millions on a cold, damp, foggy island no larger than Illinois and Indiana, she is able, by her free-trade and free-ship policy, to buy the bulk of all the food her people consume, and nearly all the raw materials of her mighty manufactures, and pay for them all with the surplus fabrics of her unprotected looms and forges, and clear annually besides hundreds of millions of profits.

MAKING JURIES JUDGE OF THE LAW AND THE FACT.

The statutes of Illinois contain the following provision:

Juries in all criminal cases shall be judges of the law and the fact.

The ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court on this statute is as follows:

Sec. 188 of the Criminal Code declares in the most pointed and emphatic language that juries shall in all cases be judges of the law and the fact. This power is conferred in the most unqualified terms, and has no limit which we can assign to it. Being judges of the law and the fact, they are not bound by the law as given them by the Court. It can assume the responsibility of deciding, each juror for himself, what the law is. If they are prepared to say the law is different from what it is declared to be by the Court, they have a perfect right to say so, and find a verdict according to their own notions of the law.

The decision of the Supreme Court in this case is another illustration of the strong disposition of our Judges to interpret the statutes strictly, without regard to their spirit or intent, or to the fundamental law.

It is a very grave question whether the Legislature has the constitutional right to deprive the Judges of their functions, or any of them, and invest the jury with judicial powers. The Constitution of 1870 provides, Sec. III:

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or collection of persons, being of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

It is nowhere expressly or impliedly directed or permitted by the Constitution that the jury shall be judges of the law; on the contrary, it is provided that "the judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Justices of the Peace, Police Courts, and such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns." Now, a jury is not "a court"; and the interpretation of the law is one of the highest of all judicial functions. By what right, then, has the Legislature taken from the Judges the right to decide what the law is and confided this power, in the unlimited sense defined by the Supreme Court, to a jury?

There is a sense in which a jury may properly judge of the law. If the statute had been held to mean that the jury may judge of the law as laid down to them by the Court, or that they may judge of the rightful application of the law to the facts, there could be no question of the propriety of the statute. In this case, as in the case of changes of venue and continuances, it is the construction of the law by the courts more than the law itself that has worked the mischief.

This will appear from the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a similar case. In 1855 the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted the following law:

In all trials for criminal offenses it shall be the duty of the jury to try according to established forms and principles of law all cases which shall be committed to them, and, after having received the instructions of the Court, to decide at their discretion by a general verdict both the law and the fact involved in the issue, or to return a special verdict, at their election.

This law was speedily brought before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for adjudication. The very year in which it was enacted its Court decided in the celebrated case of The Commonwealth vs. Anthes, as follows:

1. Since this statute the jury have no rightful power to determine questions of law contrary to the instructions of the Court.

2. The Legislature cannot consistently with the Constitution of the Commonwealth confer on the jury in criminal trials the rightful power to determine the questions of law involved in the issue against the instructions of the Court, even by a statute which also provides that the jury shall try the case according to established forms and principles of law and that the Court shall superintend the course of the trials.

Chief-Justice Shaw delivered the opinion of the court, and in the course of it he stated "the great fundamental principle of the common-law" to be "that the Judges shall have the authority to adjudicate all questions of law and the jury the power to adjudicate on all questions of fact." He further held:

In every view in which we consider this statute it seems to me to be declaratory only. . . . In my opinion a statute which should provide in explicit terms that a jury should have such power as that claimed to be conferred on them by this statute would be repugnant to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and to that extent inoperative and void.

Yet such a law would be no more repugnant to the Constitution of Massachusetts than to that of Illinois, for the provisions of both in relation to the judicial power are identical. How broad, liberal, and comprehensive does the decision of the Massachusetts court appear in comparison with the narrow, literal construction put upon the Illinois statute by the Supreme Court of this State!

The common law made the jury the judges of the facts only. Its principles have been well stated in the language of the Ohio Supreme Court:

In all jury trials it is the peculiar province of the jury to determine the questions of fact and that of the Court to determine the questions of law presented, and in the trial of a criminal cause it is the duty of the jury to receive the law as determined by the Court, and no Judge can rightfully disregard the law as declared in the instructions of the Court to the jury.

The right of the jury to judge of the law is a right to be exercised only under the direction of the Court, and if they go aside from that direction and determine the law incorrectly they depart from their duty, and commit a public wrong, and this in criminal as well as civil cases.

The Ohio court has also held that it was the duty of the Judge to instruct the jury in the application of the law to the facts, though he may not instruct them how to find the facts.

In a Pennsylvania decision the following quaint language occurs:

In a criminal case the jury has the power, but not the right, of determining the law as well as the facts, by a verdict of not guilty.

But a Pennsylvania jury may not determine the law in any other way than by taking a snap-judgment and acquitting the prisoner, and then only because the latter may not be put twice in jeopardy.

The New Jersey law gives the Judge the widest discretion both as to the law and the facts.

The new Code of Criminal Procedure in New York is very explicit as to the relative powers of the Judge and jury:

On the trial of an indictment for any other crime than libel, questions of law are to be decided by the Court, saving the right of the defendant to except, questions of fact by the jury. And though the jury has the power to find a general verdict, which includes questions of law as well as of fact, they are bound, nevertheless, to receive as law what is laid down as such by the Court.

In charging the jury, the Court must state to them all matters of law which it thinks necessary for their information in giving their verdict; and must, if requested, as addition to what it may deem its duty so to do [as to the facts], inform the jury that they are the exclusive judges of all questions of fact.

Thus it will be seen that the Illinois practice has gone to the extreme limit of reason in making the jury judges of the law; and that the source of the evil is not only the law, but the construction of it by the Supreme Court. The principle is an abominable one at best, and ought long ago to have been abolished. It grew up at a time when the Judges were appointed by the Crown in the colonies, and was continued when they had a life-tenure, as formerly in this State. But the reason or pretext for such a provision ceased the moment the Judges began to be elected for short terms.

There is no danger that an elective judiciary will ever be too severe in the administration of criminal justice.

THE familiar principle of the Band of Hope having been applied in the formation of a Children's Land League, the parish priest of Kanturk, near Cork, denounced it from the altar. The forty men of the congregation at the next service expressed their resentment by rising from their seats and tramping out of the church. Canon Dennehy, the priest, in justification of his course, sent a copy of the "alfabet" to a Dublin paper. The result was that the Kanturk alfabet is now recited in all the Catholic schools in Ireland. What was only heard in one parish school near Cork is now daily chanted in 5,000 schools over the island. The English papers copied the doggerel, and the effect was that a hundred thousand young Celts in England are now reciting it. It runs as follows:

A is the army that covers the ground.
B is the buckshot we're goeing all round,
C is the crowbar of eruelest fame,
D is our Davitt, a right glorious name;
E is the Eviction, who've robbed us of bread,
F is the famine they've left us instead;
G is for Gladstone, whose life is a lie;
H is the harvest we'll hold, or we'll die;
I is the Inspector, who when drunk is bold,
J is the Jarvey, who'll not drive him for gold;
K is Kilmainham, where our true men abide;
L is the Land League, our hope and our pride;
M is the maristrate, who makes black of white;
N is no rent, which will make our wrongs right;
O is Old Ireland, that yet shall be freed;
P is the peelers, who're sold for for greed;
Q is Queen Victoria, that one is not knows;
R is the rifles, who keep up her throne;
S is the Sheriff, wo in his train;
T is the toll that others may gain;
U is the union, that works bitter harm;
V is the villain, a foreign farm;
W is the warrant, for death or for chains;
X is the *Express*, all lies and no brains;
Y is "Young Ireland," spreading the light;
Z is the zeal that will win the great fight.

At the last meeting of the City Council the report of the License Committee recommending the repeal of the ordinance in relation to the appointment of a Fish Inspector was brought up for action. The motion to repeal the utterly useless Fish-Inspector office was defeated by a vote of yeas 18, nays 17. The nays were: Ald. Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, and Barrett. With two or three exceptions this "crowd" consists of bummers or scalawags who are opposed to all movements looking to cutting off useless offices. They believe in tax-eating. They regard taxpayers as legitimate prey for the vulture class who infest cities. Their objection to abating the Fish-Inspector office, which is simply a nuisance, was that it would deprive an official parasite of his prey, and cut off a useless place for a partisan hanger-on. The bulk of these seventeen fishy Aldermen seek seats in the City Legislature for sake of the opportunities it affords them to receive bribes and levy blackmail. If any one doubts this, let him wait till the Mutual Union Pole-Evil ordinance, which the Mayor once vetoed, comes again before the Council, and see how they vote on it. Why the people of the wards they come from pick out such men to represent them is a mystery. With two or three exceptions, this same "crowd" voted against the amendment to the Fire ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings. What they seem to desire is to have the city again burned up. Invariably they are found on the wrong side of every question that has a right and a wrong side to it.

THE State Board of Health has advised County Superintendents of Schools that, owing to an unavoidable delay in the public printing-office, it has been found impossible to secure a prompt supply of the blanks necessary to the enforcement of the vaccination order recently promulgated by the board. It is therefore suggested that a reasonable delay be granted by School Boards, say of ten days after the distribution of these blanks to teachers. This will be received by the board as a substantial compliance with the order.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR paid the penalty of celebrity at the New England dinner of Thursday evening at Delmonico's, New York. An enterprising guest sent up his menu to the President's seat, with a request that he should write his name upon it. Mr. Arthur complied very graciously, and when another guest, and a third, entering the idea, asked in like manner for his autograph, he gave it with a courteous smile. But when the fancy took like wildfire, and servant after servant came up with requests for his autograph, interrupting his conversation, the President deemed it consistent that it was becoming a little annoying. Perhaps it was hardly the best test to make him pay for his dinner with his penmanship.—*New York Sun.*

THE London *Gazette*, of Dec. 10, speaking of the falling off of attendance at the churches in English cities, says:

Hull must now be added to the other large towns where local enterprise has supplemented the official enumeration of the people by taking a census of the attendance at places of worship on Sunday. Newcastle led the way, Liverpool followed, Bristol was the next, then followed Sheffield—with the most complete census that has been taken—and now Hull brings up the rear. In addition to these large towns of more than 100,000 population, a "religious census" has been taken at Wolverhampton, Accrington, Ipswich, Bath, Northampton, Chesterfield, Hexham, Retford, Worksop, Hasting, and Blackburn. The attendance at morning service varies from 7 per cent at Bath to 24 per cent at Hull, and at evening service from 14½ per cent at Liverpool to nearly 37 per cent at Bath—Bristol coming next, with 31 per cent. In Hull, the places of worship were less than half full in the morning, and a little more than half full at night. The figures are: Population, 150,000; sittings, 73,793. Morning attendance, 25,905; evening, 37,172. The proportion of attendance at the Established Church is even smaller than elsewhere. The attendance was 1,694 in the morning and 1,758 in the evening. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, the Anglican can hardly be regarded as the "Church of the nation" at Hull.

REGARDING the appointment of daddy Howe to the Postmaster-Generalship, the Barroo (Wis.) *Bulletin* says:

Gen. Grant and Mr. Conkling have earnestly sought the nomination of ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, to a Cabinet position. Mr. Howe has finally been appointed to succeed Postmaster-General James. It may not be generally known why Gen. Grant interested himself to secure an office for Mr. Howe. Perhaps the following extract from a speech delivered by the new Postmaster-General in Green Bay, Oct. 25, 1880, may throw some light on the subject:

It is an open secret that Gen. Garfield is not the man I would have selected for President. I am old-fashioned enough to think that when you are about to choose a Chief Magistrate you had better take your first citizen rather than your second or your twenty-second; and generally, I think, when you have a vacancy to fill especially one so sacred as to the welfare of 50,000,000 of people, you had better consult it to one you have proved, rather than to one you have not proved. I therefore think, and I still think, the Chicago Convention committed one of those blunders which is first cousin to a crime when it nominated Garfield instead of Grant for President.

What the Wisconsin delegates who broke the stalwart ranks in the Chicago Convention and secured the nomination of Garfield think of the nomination of Howe?

EX-GOV. ROBINSON, of Kansas, a lifelong teetotaler, in a private letter on the result of the Prohibition law in his State, says:

Under our Local Option law Kansas was, as I believe, the most temperate State in the Union. I did not meet a drunken person about Lawrence once in a year; but all is now changed. Before, no man could get a license without giving a heavy bond, conditioned that he would not sell to a minor, nor to a drunken person, nor on Sundays, holidays, and election-days; also that he was liable for all damage his liquor might do, or that the man or woman under its influence might do. Hence no irresponsible character could obtain a license, and the saloons were usually as orderly as other business houses. Now it is the irresponsible, characterless adamp that runs the saloon; and as he violates the law no more by selling to all persons at all times than by selling to respectable people for medical or other proper purposes, there is no restraint whatever. If one town can be found with a population of 1,000 inhabitants where liquor cannot be illegally purchased, I have been misinformed.

GEN. STEEDMAN, of Toledo, O., was asked by an interviewer:

"Do you think Arthur is working to be his own successor in the Presidential chair?"

"I most certainly do, and I hope he will be the man put up by the Republicans."

"Why?"

"Because he is the only man whom the Democrats can beat."

"How do you make that appear?"

"I reason this way, and I earnestly believe I am right. In this country there are several hundred thousand good Republicans who loved Garfield, and they believe in their hearts that Garfield was murdered to place Arthur where he is now. And none of these will vote for a man who holds that office by reason of such an awful calamity. I honestly believe this to be true, and am not afraid to say so. Understand me, I do not say that the Stalwarts had anything to do with Garfield's murder, but I do say that down deep in the hearts of thousands of Republicans that thought and feeling exist. Will such men vote for Arthur? Never! I repeat it, sir, Arthur will be beaten if he is nominated, and he is the only man that the Democratic party can beat."

A TEXAS correspondent of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comes to the defense of the Texas "cowboys" against the President's animadversions, saying: "They are no more robbers than Kentucky hog-drovers, Tennessee mule-drovers, or drivers of New York milk-carts. These boys are herders of cattle on the plains of Texas—follow that as a calling—and, although they often get upon sprees around the doggeries of town, are regarded as a harmless set. The robbers exist, it is very true, but they are a totally different set from the boys minding cattle at $15 per month. The stage and train robbers and the border bandits never molest the cowboys, but seem to respect them for their poverty, and were never known to make one of them 'stand and deliver.'"

GUITEAU, who was at first aware of the epithet insane, and who, when asked by Mr. Porter, while on the witness-stand, whether his defense was insanity, evasively replied that his defense was inspiration of the Deity, now no longer flies shy of this word. He has squarely come to the point of considering himself sane enough now to know when and how he was insane. "I don't pretend to say that I am insane now any more than you are," he shouted yesterday at Lawyer Davidge, "but on the 2d of July and for thirty days prior I was insane." The defense, then, obviously, is thirty-day insanity.—*Ex.*

A BALTIMORE 11-year-old boy dreamed that some men were trying to kill him and attempted to get away from them. His father, awakened by the noise, entered the boy's room and found him hanging, fast asleep, by the hands from the sill of the window, which was in the second story. He rescued him with difficulty.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I found my stocking just as full as it could be. Somebody had given me a lead-pencil."—*Sarah Bernhardt.*

"I shall not turn over a new leaf at the beginning of the year. To tell the truth, I am getting a little short of leaves."—*S. J. Tilden.*

"The Sultan has sent to jail for six months a reporter who spoke disrespectfully of his Administration. It is on little points like this that I lay over the Sultan."—*Major Harrison.*

The new Chinese Minister, who arrived in Washington Saturday, has expressed himself as very well satisfied with America. Now that this is settled we can all go ahead with confidence.

A London paper says that "The Duke of Marlborough recently had more than 5,000 acres of land thrown on his hands." This is the first intimation that the Duke was a St. Louis man.

The New York *Sun* printed recently a very interesting article concerning the characteristics of American feet, but, as the *Sun* is not a very large paper, no reference was made to Cincinnati.

A Baltimore physician says that high heels cause the calf of the leg to dwindle away to the leanness of decrepit age and become a thin, shapeless shank. Mr. Conkling should paste this item in his hat.

By her recent resignation of property to her sister in order to avoid litigation the income of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been reduced $375,000 per year, and the boys who play poker with her husband feel bad.

It was just Cousin Jack, and so—what was the harm?
We sat on the steps, for the evening was warm;
We spoke very softly, and—as to his arm—
It was just Cousin Jack, and so—what was the harm?
The scent of the hay-fields crept up from the farm,
We were quite in the dark, save the fire-flies' swarm
(It was just Cousin Jack, and so—what was the harm?)
A bird from the hedge whirring up broke the charm:
He bent, as I started in foolish alarm,
And—'twas just Cousin Jack, and so—what was the harm?
—*Susan B. Anthony.*

PERSONALS.

Archie and Fannie Parker purchased their freedom of Dr. Woods for $1,800 in the days when they were his negro chattels in Kentucky. He was at that time worth $200,000 in land and slaves. The War impoverished him, and he could scarcely get a dollar now. The Parkers did tolerably well, however, and he is now an inmate of their home in Chicago.

Daniel Webster's friends in Washington are starting a movement for the erection of a statue to him in that city.

Judge Jeremiah Black is to be invited to deliver the address in Baltimore on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Grattan's proclamation of Irish Independence on Feb. 16.

George Nostrand, of Ridgew

FOREIGN.

Report that the Russian City of Cronstadt Is Burning Up.

One-Quarter of the Town Already Reduced to Ashes.

It Is Believed to Be the Work of Nihilist Incendiaries.

Panic in a London Church Created by a Jewish Pickpocket.

He Raised the Cry of "Fire" When Detected in His Stealing.

Many Persons Trampled to Death in a Wild Rush for Liberty.

Nine Men Drowned in Queenstown Harbor by the Sinking of a Bark.

Discovery of a Well-Laid Plot to Assassinate the Czar of Russia.

An Interesting Budget of Items by Mail in Relation to Irish Affairs.

CRONSTADT.

THE CITY BURNING.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that the whole naval port of Cronstadt is on fire. One-quarter of the town is reported already destroyed. The loss is enormous. The fire is believed to be the work of Nihilists.

A CHURCH HORROR.

A FRIGHTFUL PANIC CAUSED BY A PICKPOCKET.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—During the celebration of high mass in the Church of the Holy Cross a man was seized while picking pockets. In order to effect his escape the culprit cried "Fire!" Immediately a great panic seized the congregation, who rushed for the doors. During the confusion twelve women were crushed to death, and forty other persons seriously injured. The pickpocket was soundly beaten by the crowd. The culprit is a Jew. The lower classes of the people are much excited against their co-religionists, several of whom have been maltreated and had the windows of their dwellings broken. The military had to be called out.

STILL WORSE.

A later dispatch states that so far thirty persons have died of injuries received during the panic in the church. Four shops kept by Jews were completely gutted. Several policemen were injured by the rioters. The authorities displayed great promptitude in repressing the disorder. The military are patrolling the disturbed quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POLICY OF COERCION.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, answering a correspondent who criticised the policy of coercion, writes strongly in justification of the Government's resort thereto. He declares that it is unbearable that the good will shown by the farmers, after passing the Land act, should be nullified by the illegal acts and teachings of those who have avowed a sinister desire to render reconciliation impossible.

MORMON "MISSIONARIES."

Gladstone, replying to a correspondent who had called attention to the fact that bands of Mormon missionaries visit Great Britain annually, decoying thousands of young persons to a life of immorality in Utah, and inquired if the Government could not do something to prevent the practice, says he fears it is not a matter in which he can interfere, as it is to be presumed the young persons go voluntarily.

ROYAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE VIENNA SUFFERERS.

Queen Victoria contributed £50 for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster at the Ring Theatre, Vienna.

SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday at Rochedale, in the goods station of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, caused a loss of £100,000.

A STOLEN BODY.

The police have obtained an important clew in the case of the stealing of the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. They expect to make an arrest shortly.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—While the steamer Catalonia was on her way out of Queenstown harbor today she ran into the Bark Helenslee, Capt. Barry, from San Francisco for Queenstown. The Helenslee sank, and nine of her crew were drowned, the remaining sixteen being saved by the Catalonia. The latter had her bows stove in.

RUSSIA.

INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, great indignation prevails there at the reprehensible conduct of the President of the Administration of Eastern Siberia, who refused to telegraph the announcement of the arrival of the survivors because they were without funds. The first news of their escape was consequently delayed ten weeks.

ANOTHER PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—A plot has been discovered for assassinating the Czar in Kareveian street, which it was expected he would traverse while proceeding from the palace to the Michael Riding-School on the occasion of the recent fete of St. George. It has not yet been possible to obtain full details as to the plans of the conspirators, who were all arrested a few days ago at a meeting of revolutionists in the outskirts of the town. From information which the police possess, it is authoritatively stated that nothing could have saved the life of the Czar had he passed along the street when expected to pass.

PERSIA.

AYOUB KHAN INVITED TO LEAVE.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Persian Government has requested Ayoub Khan, the Afghan Chief residing at Ghayn, either to quit Persia or go to Meshed.

THE EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT PARDONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—Through the influence of the Consul-General here, and some influential friends, a pardon was granted O'Donovan, the correspondent sentenced to six months' imprisonment for speaking in abusive terms of the Sultan. O'Donovan leaves the city tomorrow.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THEY DO NOT WANT HIM.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—At a public meeting held in Durban a resolution was passed strongly condemning the proposal to allow Cetywayo to return to Zululand.

THE ORIENT.

A CENTRAL BANK IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The steamer City of Tokio has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama with freight, passengers, and mails, and bringing the following news:

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 10.—The Government is about to establish a central bank with a capital of $20,000,000. The object to be accomplished is to render the Government independent of foreign banks and to encourage direct trade.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Our last dispatches announced that the crew of the schooner Diana, flying the American flag, landed on an island of the Aleutian group. The Diana has since arrived in Yokohama. Three of the Japanese crew were killed and the Captain and another foreign officer severely wounded. After the disaster the vessel went to Petropaulovski, where medical attention and good treatment were provided, but the cargo of furs was detained. Since her arrival here a private investigation has been held by the United States Consul-General, who reports by this mail the whole circumstances to his Government. Copper Island, where the outrage occurred, is leased by the Alaska Fur Company from the Aleutian Government. The company is said to supply arms to the islanders to keep off intruders. The Diana crew landed unarmed, and only to procure water.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Nov. 20, via SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—Serious disturbances are reported from Canton, where the mob has burned the Monastery of Chong Chow, known to foreigners as the Temple of Longevity, the largest and richest monastery in South China. The riots originated in the alleged immorality of the Cenobites. The military was called out and quelled the émeute at the cost of loss of life and the wounding of several mutineers. Two priests were burned in the flames of the temple.

Two Germans, residents of good position in Hong-Kong, in a shooting excursion in a boat in Canton River, were fired on by a junk which they took to be pirates but was a revenue cruiser. Two of the Chinese crew were killed. The foreigners returned the fire, but their boat was taken and they were imprisoned, the charge being that their boat was smuggling opium. When they established their identity they were promptly released. The Hong Kong Colonial Government demands apology for the insult and reparation for the families of Chinese boatmen killed in the service of foreign residents in the colony. Gen. Walter, C. B. V. C., a distinguished officer, succeeds Gen. Donardin in command of the British forces in Hong Kong.

Kidnaping female children for the purposes of sale is still prevalent in spite of the efforts of the authorities to suppress it, and Government prosecutions are frequent. Piracy on junks is much complained of. The pirates have made a raid on the island and shot a Sihk policeman.

The substitution of Chinese for foreign officers in command of revenue gunboats seems to have given rise to an increase of lawlessness in the piratical population of the coast of the provinces.

BY MAIL.

THE "UNITED IRELAND."

Special to London Times.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—The Government are steadily pursuing a disintegrating process as regards *United Ireland* by taking away, one after another, the most important members of its official staff. The editor and cashier have been for some time in Kilmainham; and Mr. O'Connor, the sub-editor, was arrested in the office today. It is stated that Mr. O'Connor was not a member of the Land League, but he is an advanced Nationalist, and has suffered imprisonment for Fenianism. He took a prominent part in the agitation for an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, and made very strong speeches at various public meetings with that object, notably at one held on Vinegar Hill. It is understood that warrants have been issued against other members of the same newspaper staff. However, the paper will still come out with unabated spirit, and continue to do incalculable mischief in the country, for new hands will still be found to carry on its revolutionary work. The cartoon this week represents the flag of "landlordism" being hauled down, and the crew taking to the boats; while a warship from America, having inscribed on its sails the words, "Coming back with a vengeance—Chicago Convention $250,000," is bearing down upon the doomed ship, after having discharged a gun from her bow. Underneath this work of art is the following explanation, given in the form of a dialog: "Irish Yankee in command—I guess we have riddled that old hulk. Our Chicago Convention Gun (a 50,000 pounder) has proved too much for that old coffin ship. First-Lieutenant—Yes, so I reckon: but I had no idea the old three-decker was so rotten; she has made a cussed poor fight." So do many think who are not on board the Chicago Convention. The spirit of the convention breathes through every page of the publication. A correspondent who writes in the first column under the signature of "No-Renter" disputes the honor claimed by a former correspondent for the County Louth, that of having been the first to raise the no-rent cry. Next to this comes a letter declaring that any Irishman having the welfare and prosperity of his country at heart could not but have heard with feelings of horror and detestation of the idea of the Irish Industrial Exhibition being opened by Queen Victoria or some of her deputies, and suggesting that Mr. Parnell or his noble sister should preside on the occasion. It may be stated that a meeting of the committee is to be held tomorrow to consider the recommendation, and it has been actually proposed at a meeting of persons professing to represent the workingmen of Dublin that Mr. Parnell should be called upon to open the exhibition.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS GOING ON IN IRELAND.

The London *Gazette* of late date is constrained to say: "The graphic description of the Castletown Irish evictions given by the special commissioner of the London *Standard* is very painful reading. That people in such a condition of poverty-stricken misery should be turned out of their wretched hovels when they are half starving and in rags may well excite their angriest feelings. But can nothing be done? There was a hope that the Irish Land act would put a stop to evictions; but they seem, on the contrary, to be more wholesale than ever. Yet there is special provision made by the act for the payment of arrears of rent, which, however, seems so far to be a mere dead letter. Sec. 59 enacts that in the case of holdings valued at £30 or under, on payment of the gale for the last year, or as much less as the landlord agrees to take, the commission may, on the joint application of landlord and tenant, make in respect of the antecedent arrears an advance of a sum not exceeding one year's rent of the holding or half the antecedent arrears, to be repayable by a rent-charge during the ensuing fifteen years. And the section is further made applicable to the case of tenants evicted for non-payment of rent since May 1, 1880, if the landlord agrees to reinstate them.

"This provision is, according to the Commissioners' statement of the benefits conferred by the Land act, intended to free tenants from old arrears and enable them to start afresh. It would also fall very largely in favor of the landlords, for, though some concessions on their part would still be necessary, they would, by entering into the proposed arrangements, be able at once to obtain payment of a large proportion of arrears now due, which would probably never be paid at all. It seems strange that among the many cases which are daily reported as coming before the Land Court there should be no mention of this important section of the act. And this is the more to be regretted because the time in which the application can be made is limited to the last day of next February. The landlords have this matter in their own hands; for the application must be jointly made by landlord and tenant. Surely it would be possible for them, instead of prolonging the agony of the country by wholesale evictions, to try the effect of pacification, which a general application of this portion of the act would be likely to bring about."

HOW LORD BANTRY SKINS HIS IRISH TENANTS.

Dursey Island belongs to Lord Bantry, but has never been honored by a visit from its present owner. This is a pity, for it is probable that had he seen for himself the condition of the place and of its inhabitants he would not have permitted the raising of their rents all round, which was the outcome of his agent's visit twelve years ago. The picture that the London *Standard* gives of this primitive little community, which governs itself and strives with poor success to feed itself, may seem almost startling to many who have never realized the actual condition of these outlying districts. But it is no uncommon one, though perhaps their peculiar position cuts off the Dursey people more than usual from the mainland civilization. The turf, where there is any, is about two inches deep over the rock, and the soil of the tillage varies from three to six inches in depth. They have to pay poor rates, although they never go into the poor-house, and county cess for the making of roads which do not exist. All through the island the rent is considerably above the valuation. Here are some specimens: Patrick Sullivan, valuation, £5 18s.; old rent, £7 17s. 6d.; present rent, £9 5s. F. Leary, valuation, £4; rent, £8. P. Leary, valuation, £9 15s.; rent, £17 5s. J. Leary, valuation, £7; rent, £13. These poor people may well look forward to a visit from the Land Commissioners.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"The Intelligent" Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—In my communication printed in Sunday's edition, "Anesthetics, and How to Use Them," you make me say: "Never take an anesthetic on a foul stomach." I wrote: "Never take an anesthetic on a full stomach." The idea is this: Many persons in taking anesthetics vomit violently. If there are large pieces of undigested food in the stomach they are liable in vomiting to get into the larynx, thus causing death by asphyxia, or, in common parlance, choking them to death. There are several cases on record of this kind. Anesthetics should be taken in the forenoon, after a very light breakfast, to insure against accidents of this nature. By correcting this error you will oblige. G. H. BILLS, Dentist.

South Side Expressage.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—I would like to say a word for South-Siders in regard to express facilities. Neither of the companies has an office below Twenty-second street, and charge 25 cents for any delivery below that street. The same packages (weighing less than four pounds) would be delivered by the new City Package Express Company for 10 cents. The inhabitants south of Twenty-second street number many thousands, and it is time the American and United States Express Companies had offices (or a union office) on Thirty-first street delivering so far south without extra charge. For the present, parties living south of Thirty-first street could be gratified by postal cards at the post office, leaving it optional with them to call for them or pay the express company for delivery. I think the matter is worthy the consideration of the express companies. SOUTH-SIDER.

An Open Letter to Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 22.—*To John J. Fitzgibbon*—DEAR SIR: In the interest of the Land League, I am constrained to call your attention to some things which appeared in your reply to the Bishop of Rochester. In fact, the things I am about to refer to substantially make up your reply. (1) You assume to "take the liberty" of positions which he has not taken at all which you ought to know are both illogical and unjust. (2) Your letter is rather a personal attack upon the Bishop than a reply to what purports to be his cathedral address, and which is certainly impertinently so on your part. (3) You very unphilosophically suppose that a conflict between the laws of Nature and the Church is quite possible. Any one carefully reading the Bishop's address and your reply will, I think, come to the same conclusion I have. Now let me tell you one important thing—it is this: Such replies won't advance the Land League one whit.

A WESTERN PRIEST.

Is Inspiration Insanity?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—It seems to me that Guiteau is getting the insanity dodge and the inspiration theory considerably mixed. He claims to have been inspired when he shot the President, and also that he was insane at the same time. It is hardly probable that a jury or any one else can be made to believe that inspiration is insanity, and vice versa. Under the orthodox teachings of our fathers we have been led to believe that "Moses and the prophets" were inspired, but no suspicion of their insanity ever accompanied it. Even the most hardened professional assassin would fain have us believe that when he was inspired he was insane. He has, like many another criminal, shown his weakness where he hoped to exhibit strength, stating his inspiration and insanity with his last and greatest crime. As in all ages of the world, those who have persistently claimed inspiration have found believers and followers; probably Guiteau reasons from this fact that there are those now living who will be found to endorse his error if he holds fast to his inspiration theory. I hardly believe it. E. H. E.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

ALEDO, Ill., Dec. 24.—To the whole body of Temperance people of the State, organized and unorganized: The Illinois State Temperance Alliance will hold its annual convention in the Hall of Representatives in the City of Springfield on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January, 1882, commencing at 2:30 p. m. We hope to meet delegates from every county, every Temperance organization, and every religious body in the State. We desire to gather together all the Temperance forces and solidify them. The liquor-traffic is a unit; we must be if we would succeed. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for excursion rates. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN C. PEPPER, President.
MRS. S. J. STRONG, Secretary.

ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The steamer Eureka, which arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, brings most encouraging news. Over $150,000 has been taken out of the mines the present season. The United States steamer Adams, carrying six guns and an effective crew, has been ordered to Sitka to relieve the Wauchusetts. The Adams is not at Callao, but is expected to reach Sitka about April. The Wauchusetts has been making an extensive cruise along the Alaskan coast for the past two months. She will soon go into winter quarters at Sitka, and await the arrival of the Adams.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—Licenses to organize were today issued by the Secretary of State as follows: The Turner Tobacco Company, Quincy; capital, $80,000; corporators, Edwin H. Turner, Charles W. Mead, Charles L. Wood, and others. The Southern Illinois Immigration Society, Cairo; capital, $10,000; corporators, John F. McCartney, John S. Crim, George W. Young, G. F. Mayer, M. J. Hawley, E. A. Willard, Henry Horn.

Plain but True.

Indianapolis News (Ind. Rep.).

Timothy O. Howe, like Mr. Blaine, is from Maine; but he is not like Mr. Blaine in any other respect. He is a native of Maine—which Mr. Blaine isn't—and was a member of the Legislature of that State before he moved to Wisconsin, which he did thirty-five years ago. From 1850 to 1855 he was Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of that State. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1867. Since retiring from that body in 1875 he has distinguished himself as a violent third-termer, seeming to pride himself upon his ability to stand up a little higher, dive down a little lower, enact a little faster, and come up a little wetter in this particular than any one else. He wrote two or three pamphlets for the magazines to help on the third-term iniquity, and is there he showed a capability for grovelling and "boot-licking" that would have made an English toady green with envy. He was aghast that anybody should question the proposition of Grant for a third term: "The world has set the seal of primacy upon him," was one of his arguments.

"How Are You, My Old Friend?"

asked a brisker-looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable; I'm bilious, and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? That's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always leaves me in perfect tune. My doctor prescribes it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—*Long Branch News.*

NEW YORK.

Calculating the Losses in Last Saturday Night's Warehouse Fire.

List of the Valuable Merchandise Constituting the Main Contents.

Fruitless Search After Valuable Papers Left by a Dead Man.

What Guiteau Thinks of Being Put in the Prisoners' Dock.

FIRE LOSSES.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The losses by the fire last night, as computed today, nearly equal the first estimates placed upon them. An examination of the custom-house books saved from the warehouse shows that at the time of the outbreak of fire there was from Jan. 1 to date a balance in favor of the bonded warehouse of 9,601 bales of tobacco. On Jan. 1 there was on hand a stock of about 1,800 bales of tobacco, which were carried through to Saturday, making a total of 11,400 bales in the warehouse. Of these, 500 bales were saved, leaving 11,100 bales to be accounted for. Ten per cent of the tobacco was wrappers, the rest fillers, and $250,000 worth of wrappers in the bonded warehouse—a total of $1,400,000.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALVAGE

would be 12 per cent, so that the total loss on tobacco alone is nearly $1,350,000. There were also $60,000 worth of straw braids and hats, on which the salvage is not more than $5,000. In the free warehouse were 2,000 cases of tea, worth more than $400,000. The salvage on this will not exceed 10 per cent, and may not reach 5 per cent, so that the loss on tea is more than $360,000. Contrary to rumor, there were but twelve bales of raw silk in the warehouse, and their value was $9,000. Sold for salvage, the loss on them will be $7,000. In the basement of Nos. 71 and 73 South street were Scotch and

IRISH WHISKY AND BRANDIES,

comprising about 200 casks and 300 cases, worth, duty paid, $170,000. The loss thereon is $45,000, or 25 per cent. There was also a miscellaneous collection of goods, such as canned provisions, of which there were 600 packages, axle grease, and ten bales of peanuts, the loss on which is $8,000. In the bonded warehouse were 100 cases of cigars, the loss on which is $15,000. The loss on the granit building is over $17,000, and $30,000 on the other warehouses. Losses on furniture and fixtures are about $11,000. The exact computations make

A TOTAL OF $1,794,000.

The insurances could not be learned today. They are ample. It is the custom of persons who have goods on storage with Covert, Archer & Co. to either insure fully when they store goods, or to have a yearly policy for the average amount of goods on store. The losses are a great blow to the insurance companies, and, although in some instances agents knew of a few policies, they took special care to keep the information secret. It was generally reported in insurance circles that today the standing of several companies will be in doubt until tomorrow. Three of the firms losing are known to be insured for $175,000.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

will be a loser in about $500,000 of duties, which would have been collected if the goods in the warehouse had not been burned. Many experts in fires, including Chief Bates, Assistant-Chief Shay, President Gorman, Chiefs-of-Battalion McCabe and Brennan, and Ald. C. B. Waite, said today that in their experience they had not seen such an obstinate fire as that which broke out in the grant building and smoldered for two hours without bursting into flame. The breaking out of the Broadway and Franklin street fire at 8:25 o'clock last night, and the sounding of these alarms and several specials, depleted the lower part of the city, and when at 8:53 o'clock the first alarm was sent out for the South street fire engines had been wooded out of the upper districts and sent as

A MATTER OF PRECAUTION

to down-town engine-houses. The consequence was that, after the sending of the first alarm, it was hardly answered by one engine only, which could not get to work for more than a quarter of an hour. The activity of the Fire Department from 8:17 to 12:31 o'clock on Saturday night may be estimated when it is said that in that period thirty-two distinct and separate calls were sent out on the fire wires. A busier night has not been known in the history of the department.

VALUABLE PAPERS.

THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED AND CANNOT BE FOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—An advertisement appeared in today's *Herald* asking information in regard to valuable papers left somewhere in the city by ex-Gov. Arney, of New Mexico, who died suddenly a few months ago while on his way to his home in Santa Fé. Information could be sent to W. E. Arney, Santa Fé, N. M., or to Linda Gilbert, New York. Miss Gilbert said tonight that about six months ago Mr. Arney returned from London, where he had been for some time endeavoring to procure a settlement of the Hyde estate. He complained of feeling ill when in New York, and hastened on to the West, but died before reaching his home. It was then found that all his papers, containing his own genealogy and that of fifty other persons to prove their title to large shares in the Hyde estate, held in trust by the English Government, had been left in New York, but where it was not known.

ARNEY'S CLAIMS

amounted to $10,000,000, and was considered to be a very good one. He himself felt certain of obtaining the money, and had returned to this country for money to carry on the case. Miss Gilbert has called at nearly all the hotels in the city, but can get no trace of these papers. At the Cosmopolitan Hotel she found in the cellar two large packages of silver and gold ore specimens belonging to Mr. Arney, but no papers. As he had been working for several years to get the genealogies of the fifty other persons, and had a large amount of evidence on the subject, and, in view of the fact that these papers contain the only proofs in existence of the validity of many of the claims, the loss will be considered a heavy one by the different claimants if the papers are not found.

GUITEAU.

WHAT HE THINKS OF BEING PUT IN THE DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says that Guiteau, being asked today what he thought of going into the prisoners' dock, replied:

"Oh, nothing whatever. The Court has no discretion in this."

He now became more animated, and in a moment, laying down his letter, said in an earnest tone:

"I don't care anything about the dock. Can't I talk just as well in the dock as elsewhere? I'm bound to be heard. I don't care for that. Judge Cox wouldn't do it. The prosecution begin to see they haven't a case against me. I never saw them act so silly as yesterday, especially Porter."

"But suppose they put a policeman by your side in the dock?"

"Oh, what does that amount to? Haven't I already three with me in court?"

A LETTER.

Following is a letter received by Guiteau today:

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1881.—Miserable Murderer: Three friends and myself have determined to go on to Washington, and put an end to your farcical trial by sending you to your Maker. We shall take up different positions in your court-room, and at a given signal four bullets will pass into your cursed carcass. Make preparations to leave this world at an early moment.

YOUR NEW WITNESS AT IDENTIFICATION.

ITEMS.

BARGES SWAMPED AND A CAPTAIN DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—During a gale Thursday night the tug-boat T. Walsh became disabled, and eleven of fourteen barges in tow were swamped. Capt. Wicks was drowned.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Edward Hoppe early this morning killed his wife and himself.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The Old Story.

About all has been said in regard to the much-talked-about reorganization that can be said at present. The matter is in statu quo. It is insolently reported from various sources that the Adjutant-General intends to do something, but no definite time has been set for the fulfillment of the prophecy. In the meantime the troops are waiting anxiously, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Occasionally a good officer, grown faint from hope long deferred, lays down the gauntlet and retires from the service. It is needless to say that none of the poor ones resign. This is what the heads at Springfield are doubtless waiting for, but they will wait long. Hitherto the complaints have been principally confined to the city troops, but now reports of dissatisfaction are beginning to come in from the country commands, and threats of disbandment are becoming plentiful. Officers of rural companies are inquiring what is going to be done, and are getting discouraged. They say if all the best men are going to leave the service they are going too. The TRIBUNE, however, would ask them to wait a little longer. Rome was not made in a minute; neither can all the old stenes of the military be cured in a day. It is confidently believed that Adjutant-General Elliott has a plan in his mind for improving the forces, and it might be well to be quiet until we see what it is. Only one thing can be done with any degree of satisfaction to everybody, and that is the entire disbanding and reorganization of the forces. There is not much doubt that this will be done. It would not surprise many to hear that the entire First Brigade will be disbanded and a new organization be effected. The TRIBUNE would believe every officer of last commission from Brigadier to Third Lieutenant. This plan was suggested in THE TRIBUNE some time ago, and in view of the situation it might not be an unwise thing to do. Reorganization upon this basis would be comparatively easy. At all events, it is to be hoped that something will be done speedily.

A New Order in the First.

Lieut.-Col. Knox, commanding the First Infantry, has issued another order, this time "general," to the effect that companies of the command must hereafter drill at least once a week, the drill to commence at 8:15 and continue until 10 p. m. The absence of the Captain or the First Sergeant will be considered an excuse for the company not falling in, it being directed that the senior non-commissioned officer present shall fall the company in, and the senior officer shall take command. Business meetings of a company are not to interfere with the parade for drill. The line officers are to meet in the room of the Board of Officers on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month for theoretical instruction, and the Sergeants on the first and third Wednesdays. Battalion drills and instruction in guard-mount are to take place every Saturday evening until the 1st of July next, except the first Saturday evening of each month. These will be held by details made at least one week before. The band will hold semi-weekly and the drum-corps weekly meetings. If Col. Knox can succeed in enforcing his order, the First will know considerably more by the 1st of July than it does now.

General Militia Notes.

Second-Lieut. Frank R. Johnson, Battery C, Joliet, has tendered his resignation.

First-Lieut. Samuel E. Hoppe, Company C, First Cavalry, has tendered his resignation.

It is reported that the La Crosse Light Guards will soon visit Chicago. They will be welcome.

First-Lieut. H. L. Dunham, Company B, Ninth Battalion, Danville, has tendered his resignation.

Capt. A. L. Haywood, Company F, Tenth Battalion, at Bloomington, has tendered his resignation.

Corporal F. W. Nelson has become a Sergeant in Company B, First Infantry, vice Howell, honorably discharged.

The Twelfth New York Regiment expects Gen. Hancock to review it in Gilmore's Garden on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

First-Lieut. George T. Lovejoy, Company H, First Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of business engagements.

Capt. Robert Viering, Company E, Sixth Regiment, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Private William A. Little "for general worthlessness."

An election will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1882, at the armory of the First Cavalry, to choose a Second-Lieutenant for Troop B, vice Wilson, promoted.

First-Lieut. De Vinne, commanding Company D, Tenth Battalion, Odell, recommends the honorable discharge of Corporal Charles Kidder, term of service expired.

An election will be held at the armory of Company E, Third Regiment, Elgin, Jan. 3, 1882, to choose a First and Second Lieutenant for the said company, vice Cole, promoted, and Patchin, resigned.

The officers and members of the First Cavalry are going right to work in earnest upon their new armory on the Lake-Front. They are meeting with considerable encouragement among the business men of the city.

If some of the city newspapers could only be induced to keep quiet upon certain military subjects that they know nothing about, perhaps the work of reorganization would not be so badly impeded as it is now.

Capt. A. D. Smith, Company H, First Regiment, recommends that some action be taken upon his communication of Nov. 19, referring to the transfer to Company G of Private H. C. Boyd, Company E, Twelfth Battalion.

Company D, Twelfth Battalion, Ottawa, is deriving considerable revenue from a roller skating rink which has been established in the armory. The boys skate five nights a week and drill one. It is needless to say that the skating nights have the best attendance.

Maj. John D. Bangs, of the First Infantry, Chicago, has tendered his resignation. He has been with the regiment since its organization, and has been a faithful soldier and officer, handling the funds of the command for several years past as treasurer with fidelity and discretion.

The decease of Lieut. Samuel Holbrook, of Company A, Sixth Regiment, has taken place, after a protracted illness. Lieut. Holbrook was a popular and conscientious officer, and was well liked by the officers and men of the entire command. A platoon of his old company escorted the remains to Oakwoods Cemetery, and fired a salute over the grave.

Battery D's new armory is about completed, and it is a stupendous affair. The effect of having a home of its own is shown by the applicants who crowd the officers for admission to the organization. It is said that more than seventy-five men have been refused because the ranks are already full. Maj. Tobey has a sort of sixty-day probationary school, in which he corrals the best of the surplus candidates for artillery honors, occasionally lassoing one of the brightest to fill a vacancy in the ranks. It is anticipated that the annual reception of this command, to be held in the armory on the 12th of next month, will eclipse anything in the form of a military entertainment ever given in Chicago.

The late meeting of Inspectors at Spring field, according to all reports, did not meddle with the reorganization problem except in the abstract. About the only business transacted was to arrange matters for the next annual inspection. It is not improbable that this annual muster and inspection will cover the period of an entire quarter, commencing April 1 and ending June 30, as it is thought it to be the most favorable time of the year for field exercises. A general scale of merit was adopted, to apply to the inspection of all three of the brigades. Of course it is not intended that the inspection shall occupy the three months, but they will muster the different commands at their convenience. It is denied that the conference was held with closed doors, as stated by correspondents; but, on the contrary, it is asserted by those who took part that the doors were wide open, and any one who chose could enter and listen.

The inspection of the First Regiment by divisions was concluded last Friday evening. There was not a large turnout in any of the companies, although all were invited to be present at regular drill nights. On Monday evening Companies B and C, supposed to be the best in the command, were inspected by Col. Knox, in the presence of a goodly number of spectators. The inspection of Company B was a repetition of ten days and the latter sixteen. After a careful inspection the companies were directed to execute a series of movements, and before the inspection a review was held. Few of the movements called for were new. No practice which, for instance, the letter D represents the number on the "A," "in which" "B" participated. Lt. " assisted " " "

THE PULPIT.

An Eloquent Sermon on the Incarnation, by Dr. Thomas.

Prof. Swing Discourses on the Increase of Happiness.

Dedication of the Immanuel Baptist Church by Dr. Lorimer.

Talmage's Sermon on the Christmas Anthem.

THE INCARNATION.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

Yesterday morning a large congregation assembled in the People's Church, and Dr. Thomas presided on "The Incarnation." Following is the sermon:

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.—John, i, 1.

The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth.—John, i, 14.

On this Christmas morning it is natural that our thoughts should gather about that most wonderful of all lives that have ever appeared in history—Jesus, the Christ whose birth we this day celebrate.

There are two general methods of study that may be pursued in this as well as almost every other subject; the one is to simply observe the facts as they may come before us, the other is to study the philosophy of the facts. The one method may be described as a standing on the outside of things and looking on or seeing them as they pass before us; the other is an effort to so place oneself back of the apparent as to stand in thought at the centre or sources of things, and hence to understand their underlying reasons, or to know how and why they are so. Thus from the outer standpoint one may study Nature as it appears to the senses; or he may thus study history simply as a succession of names and dates and events. But the real student, or the philosophic mind, wants to stand back of the phenomenal, and to know, as far as may be, the causes of things. Thus the scientist is ever trying to find his way back into the secrets of Nature, and to know why there is an eclipse of the sun or the moon, or why we have the endless procession of the seasons, or the regular recurrences of night and day. And thus the philosophic historian wants to know why Rome fell, or why there was a war of rebellion in our own country, or why there is trouble just now in Ireland, or why Pope Leo XIII. is not at rest.

And so we may come with either of these methods to the study of religion. If we stand on the outside simply and look on, we may observe the events of Judaism or of Christianity as they stand recorded in history; or we may look upon the world as it this day takes note of Christmas, and comes to its temples with song and praise, or sends gifts to the poor.

And I suppose for popular impressions, and also for practical results, this phenomenal preseriance of religion as it comes forth in its festivals, or is heard in public addresses, or is chanted in the liturgies of worship, may often suffice. It is not necessary that we should read the Declaration of Independence every time we look at the flag of our country; but still, if that flag has for us its deepest meaning, we must know something of the story of the Revolution. We may be impressed by simply looking at the midnight sky; but these impressions or this wonder will deepen into a sacred awe as we come to know even a little about the movements of the planets and of the awful depths and spaces of the stars. And so it is in religion. It is well to stand on the outside—to be able to repeat the names of patriarchs and prophets; to know something of their age and their work, and to be familiar with the events in the life of Christ, and the movements of Christianity in the past, and its present power in the world. It is well to observe a Christmas Day; to think of Bethlehem and Galilee; to think of the manger and the cross. And it is well to accept these great facts, to live in them, to rejoice in them; but there is a something back of all these things; there is the deeper world of fact; the world, and life, and love of God, lying back in the past eternities; and it is to this deeper world that religion, that Christianity, has its origin, its source; it is from this deeper, this far-off eternity that Infinity has come into time; it is from this deeper world that the whole chronicle in history and celebrate in song and worship came out and were enacted upon our little earth.

It is into this deep, this far-off eternity that our last leads the way. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. If we could define this term; if we could certainly grasp its profound import or meaning, we should then be far on the way of thought to the very essence of all that is. It is a term employed by revelation; it is intended to open up to us, as the revelation can make plain, the mysteries of God. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." The Greek term is Logos. We translate it Word, or Sentence, or discourse, or reason, or plan. And so we may read, "In the beginning was the plan. There was in God, or with God, a purpose, a plan, a great reason, or system of things yet to be; but as yet this plan, this purpose, this doctrine, this discourse, this word was not spoken, was not revealed. But in the fullness of time it came forth, and the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." "In the beginning." That was God, in the absolute, or before He was manifested, or His vast personality actualized. Yet it was God with God and all was God.

Leaving these transcendent all history and creative acts, and event in thought back of creation and alone with God, and having by the help of revelation gone so far in God was this Word, or plan, or purpose, or scheme developed? His scheme was to be actualized, and in time realized to other conscious beings, our pleasant that is now to us even eternal, and starting with that beginning in which was the Word, or purpose of God, as made known or seen in the unfolding of this plan, purpose, or in the making known of the Word.

And here we may observe several lines of thought, or fact. The first is what we may call the material unfolding of this plan, or the plan of the Word, or counsel of God. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," the dry land and the waters, day and night, grass, herbs and trees bearing fruit, and God said of all that it "was good." And thus this word tells us that "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night showeth knowledge." There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out to all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. In them hath He set a tabernacle for the sun." Thus did the inspired Hebrew poet think of the heavens declaring the glory of God; not in words, such as we mortals use, but by their presence and orderly movements. "There is no speech nor languages; their voice is not heard." The Hebrew is spoiled by our translation putting in the adverb "where"; it is not in the Hebrew, and its presence in the English takes out the rest, the beautiful meaning. Read it with that reverend left out, and it is: "There is no language nor speech; their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth." It is the solemn silence of the stars that impresses us. It is in their lines, their balancings and their orderly goings forward, their measureless depths and spaces, that God is seen. No wonder that Kant said the spectacle of the starry heavens overpowered him and filled him with awe. And another said: "The undevout astronomer is mad." The voiceless stars, the sun in the heavens, the mountains, and the seas—all these tongueless, these speechless things, tell of God; tell of His omnipotence, of His wisdom, of His presence in every place.

But this Logos, this "Word," or reason, or plan that was with God, and was God, included more than the mighty spectacle of the material universe. This could declare the glory of God, but it could not itself perceive God, and hence the Divine plan included a world of life that might, like the psalmist and trees, fasten their roots in the soil, and then, rising above these, orders of life in the waters and on the land, beginning down with the radiance and the mollusk, and rising up to the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. And God made all these, "and God saw that they were good." And then the outworking purpose neared another climax, and "God said, Let us make man in our own image." And the "Word" came forth in this higher creation, and lo, up rose a being like God—a being with reason and conscience; a being capable of knowing and loving his Maker. And in this we behold an ethical disclosure of God. The principles of right, and, honor, and purity, and love that abide in God, that were in the beginning with God, and were God, are now seen coming forth as incarnations; coming forth to dwell in flesh, to live in the bodies of men; God in man as thought, as reason, as principle, as conscience, as moral law.

And here begins to appear upon the scene another disclosure. It is God in history. God working in men and nations to carry forward the great purposes of righteousness in the world. This is history studied from within. This is history put under the light of God's plan of unfolding himself in and through mankind; this is God in the conscience of the world, God inspiring great moral purposes in man and Nature, God in liberty, God in justice, God in the progress of humanity, God in the education of the Hebrew people, God overthrowing idols, Joshua, Cyrus and Nehemiah; God overthrowing idolatry; God giving the law on Sinai and building the temple on Zion.

And thus have we sought to stand back in thought with God in the beginning and behold the "Word" which was with God, and was God, speaking or coming forth, unfolding and actualizing in the vast cosmical scene, and then in the world of ethics or moral principles in man, and then transcendently in prophecy.

And now we are at a point where we may the better take up the other part of our text: "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." This is but another climax; a higher development or disclosure of that wonderful "Word," or plan, or purpose that was with God in the beginning. We have seen this plan unfolding in a vast system of worlds flung out in space; we have seen it in the realm of life; in the life rising from the plant, and the insect, and the animal, up to the brain and heart of man. We have seen it as the great dominating purpose in the progress of history; and why should this "Word" not appear? Why should not the God that has set out in the beginning, had worked on through the great orders of Nature, and life, and man, and history; if this Word had given the world an Abel, and an Enoch, and a Moses; had given the world a Solomon, and a Temple, and a Confucius; had given the world a Temple, and a Zacharah, and an Elizabeth to watch, and pray, and wait; if in the long ages of struggle this "Word" had caused hope to spring up and expectancy to lead on, why stop? Why not give the world the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ? And why not then the angels sing in chorus over the Babe in Bethlehem? Why not an Anna and a Simeon to stand in the Temple to rejoice? Why not a star to hang over the manger and guide the "wise men from the East?" Why not?

And thus it is, that as we stand in thought and spirit back with God in the "beginning"—back where Genesis and John take us—and fall into lines and sympathy with the great purpose in the evolution of the ages of "Word" to find the unfolding of the world, and the universe opening about us; and once in this dawning light of truth and life we find it widening and deepening in the ethics and history of the world till it bursts out into the full glory of Christ. And this is faith made easy, and religion realized as a fact. It might be difficult to make one who had never seen our world before believe that all the earth would soon be covered with growing grass, and that the forests would be dressed in leaves, and flowers would bloom and birds sing where all is now winter. But could we take such an one down to the underworld of seeds and roots in the ground that are ready to spring up and to come forth, and could we show him the wonderful life that is now in the ground and soon spring will be here; could we do this he would begin to look and to prophesy, and not to question and to doubt. And so it was with the prophets of old: they stood with God in the light of His purpose of life, and they saw and foretold the coming of Christ. And thus, too, Moses and John stood "back in the beginning" with God, and saw the glorious orders of creation arise and march upward till there was a human and Christ-like spirit. And when Christ came He was just as natural in His order as were plants, or animals, or men in their order.

And thus we have then the realized fact of the "Word made flesh," and dwelling among men.

And now what is this great fact? We can know it or understand it only in part. We know there is such a thing as life. We can see it in the grass and in the flowers; we can see it in animals, and we can see it in ourselves. Or rather we see its manifestations; the life is hidden. And so we are conscious that there are in ourselves such principles and sentiments as truth, and justice, and love. And in Jesus Christ we have the full moral revelation of God. He was "God manifest in the flesh." "In Him dwelt the fullness of the Godhead." He was the "brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of His person." And when the incarnation is the culmination of all revelations of all moral principles, of God to us. In Him we behold the "glory as of the Father; full of grace and truth."

Do you ask, Were His birth and being exceptional? Do I believe in the miraculous conception? I answer, Yes; that is my belief. Do you ask, How this could be? Tell me how anything that is can be, and I will tell you how this could be. The whole being and life of Christ, His birth, His resurrection, His death and resurrection, are upon their own unique plane; not contrary to law, but cast up on a higher line of life.

And it is in this that we have the higher possibility and hope of our own lives. The moral excellence and the high perfection of Christ are not different from the same high qualities in us. In kind but above us in degree; moral principles are the same in all worlds; but in us they are but partially developed, but imperfectly lived; in Christ they were seen, and are seen, as they were and are in God. And God, thus coming forth, brings to us the ideal, the perfect example. And with this, brings the power to us to be like Him, and tells us that the mind that was in Christ should also be in us; that we should be true, and gentle, and just, and kind as He was; that we should live and suffer as He "loved and suffered." That we should be perfect as "our Father which is in heaven is perfect."

And this incarnation tells of the deep currents of love, and truth, and life that flow down from heaven to earth. The fountains of these never-failing streams are high up in the heavens—are hid away in the great heart of God and hence they never fail; they never can fail. And this Sunday of Christ to our world tells us of the life and the unseen world beyond, and of the measureless life that awaits human souls after death. The outer may perish; bodies may die; the heavens be rolled together as a scroll; the earth and the elements melt with fervent heat; but the spirit of God must live. And this you will note also. There is not only an outflow, but there is a return. The "Word," the expressed will, the outgoing purpose of God that built worlds, and peopled them, and crowned them with flesh tends back to the centre. Christ came; then He returned; the angels come and go, and the spirit of man shall at last return to God, who gave it.

And thus we stand in the joy of a Christmas-Day. Many great lives have come and gone; many great names have for a time filled the minds of men. But time goes on, and they are soon laid away in history; the birth of the Cæsars, and Napoleon, and Alexander is not remembered or celebrated; hardly one we realize that of a Washington; but the name of Christ is ever precious; His birth is remembered in the homes and churches in the churches of every land. He fills the past, He fills the present, He fills the future. His teachings are dispelling darkness; His love is melting and winning hearts; and all because He is the Christ, the Son of God. O! that, go sing of His love, go tell of His mercy, go carry gifts in the name of His birth, and soon we shall see Him in His glory.

INCREASE OF HAPPINESS.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

The Rev. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large and deeply-interested congregation at the Central Church. His theme was the "Increase of Happiness." Following is the discourse:

The beneficence.—Matt., v.

Sunday, generally a day of cheerfulness, is redeemed this morning by the presence of Christmas. The union of two such days tells all the pulpits that their morning lesson must be about examples of the forms of human happiness. In the times when they may—days in the fifteenth century or days in the nineteenth—there is always on hand a stock of happiness, large or small, and good or inferior; and along will come times when the teachers in morals and religion must make an inventory of these spiritual goods, and must report their value. No time has been so dark that it has not enjoyed gleams of sunshine. Man has always been a pleasure-seeking and a pleasure-finding creature. Even in times which seemed so hard and cruel as those which murdered Cæsar and Cicero, these crimes stained only a few days in many, and left many years in which these two persons laughed over stories such as would delight a dinner-party in the modern times. Curiosity-hunters are now discovering that many of our anecdotes are as old as the pyramids, and that even such humorous tales as are now told or sung for our children did duty for other children in some other language hundreds of years ago. By nature man is as playful as he is wise, or logical, or hungry, or thirsty—that is, playfulness is one of the inseparable attributes of his mind.

Man differs from all other creatures in the fact that his mirthful nature stands by him all through life, and extreme old age finds him still fond of all that will cause a hearty, harmless laugh. The brute creation is playful only when young, showing that that sportiveness comes from youth and physical buoyancy, but man's love of the thousand pleasures is life-long, and thus tells us that its origin is in the mind—in the perceptions of strange relations and situations. The sense of the ludicrous and of irony and of wit is something which helps separate man from the animal world, and which marks him as a being without a parallel.

This quality in man, branching out from this simple form mentioned, becomes a vast and dignified pursuit of happiness, and makes the search and possession of happiness the great occupation of the human race. It is the one road along which all travel. Blessedness is a city of golden streets, and of beautiful palaces, and of music, and joy, and youth, and life, and toward its gates all travelers are turned. Not a single traveler will, without compulsion, turn his back upon this bright encampment. When you see one thus turn you may know that his mind has wandered or that there are manacles upon his wrists. There are many names for this delectable city. It is named by different hearts according to their wish, and is seen as being full of gold, or full of music, or full of learning, or full of beauty, or full of piety, but under all its many terms it stands the one attraction for all human beings. The philosophy which does not like the motive of the highest happiness attempts to do away with this alluring goal; but, after all said about right and duty in the abstract, and regardless of all rewards, there stands the City of Happiness always before the eye and the heart. Christ himself did not ask for any better motive of action than the high happiness it would bring, and when He announced a duty He attached a certain joy to each action or state of being. His sermon opens with what are called the "beatitudes," a word in the world long old enough or wise enough yet to have outlived their sweetness.

The proposition "that causes are at work which indicate an increase of public happiness," would seem a fitting theme for discussion, and the whole human multitude, old and young, is engaged in this pursuit, it ought to be cheering to feel that more of the millions than formerly are finding a better quality of the prize so much desired. Every decade adds to the number of worthies are seen, here and there, journeying in mysterious manners and along mysterious paths, all hunting for that sacred platter which, having been on the table at the "Last Supper," had been carried, further on, by some one, said by Joseph of Arimathea to catch the drops of blood that fell from the hands of Christ. The saint finding this holy grael would see and feel the presence of Christ. But this presence of Christ was only the highest expression for a ground idea of goodness. In a religious age the philosophy of ideals could not dream of anything more to be desired than the real presence of one so powerful and lovable as Jesus. When the story tells us that Galahad found the holy grael it saw in the form of the Lord, and that King Pelles and Sir Launcelot thus were enabled to catch a glimpse of things divine, and to Bors de Ganis, in the same holy search, there came a white dove flying just before a damsel in whose hands were the holy vessels, and to Percivale in his legendary and simply pictures to us an era of man as it sought out daily some supreme joy. In other lands the sailing of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece stood for the longings of another crowd of immortals for another object that would satisfy the heart. Emblematic wanderers were they all, whether they sought holy dishes or golden fleeces. They embody in beautiful imagery that wide chase for blessedness which involves not kulchis and kings and princes, but the multitude of every age and condition. It is wise for us all to pause here and there to inquire whether the multitude draws so near their holy object as to see, if not the object itself, at least a dove fluttering in the advance.

Our inquiry is into the causes which should be bringing more of the publicenjoyment. Happiness ought to be defined. We all seem to know in general what is the import of the term, but we find it a difficult substance to analyze. Perhaps definition is the cause of much unhappiness and contentment. The difference will appear at once when we remind you that an idle negro in Africa may be perfectly contented, but we dare not call him blessed or happy. No one would like to say, "Blessed are the one-idea'd, for all his life in ignorance and idleness." Contentment is a humbler word than happiness. The former conveys the idea of rest; the nobler word, that of action. Contentment may be more like sleep, happiness like the dance and the honored and sung. The ancient poets made a distinction in poetry between standing water and running water; the latter was called "water of life." Dead stones were those quarried out and lying in the earth, but living stones were those of hills and mountains were called "rocks of life." "living stones"; it will be then perhaps definition enough should we say that contentment is the mind at painless rest, and happiness is the mind flowing onward, and keeping on strings its best music. Happiness must therefore be the gratification of active wishes of the mind. It is the heart's flow along the channels of its own choice. You deeply wish something to find some holy grael—happiness, is the hopeful pursuit, or the possession. Contentment is rest in a place, happiness is a march out of a place toward a better place. For good reasons the heart wishes other and better objects, and "onward" seems the mind begins at a very early age, and this is the action which makes life worth the living.

Happiness being the gratification of wishes, that age must be deemed the most blessed which has the most and at the same time the highest wishes, and which the most and best hopes that those wishes will not end in disappointment. The nobler the desire the nobler is that happiness which results. The skillful marksman has reached a long courted object—perfection of aim; the skillful player at chess or billiards may well derive no little pleasure from the fact that he has met so well at last his own taste, but we would not compare his success with that of Stasimby or Josephine in literature, or Handel in the realm of invention. The condition, therefore, of any one epoch is to be learned by two inquiries—along what paths are the causes of the times leading man? and how many men are they affected along? These questions bring us to the fact before us. Though that our age is the happiest one that has yet come in the experience of man. The reasons for such a conclusion are many.

Education sustains the same relation toward blessedness that tuning a harp or a piano sustains toward its music. In music the string must be so drawn as to produce the true note to the touch. Education makes the mind able to appreciate its great surroundings that come from man or God, and upon this developed intellect our earth rises like a scene of enchantment. The savage sees no pleasure in scenery, perfumes, or flowers. The sense of smell is very defective in barbarous tribes, for there is no practice in that part of sensation. Should you see Indians going toward a waterfall you may know they are eager to spear fish. The Indians of Cooper and Longfellow are only our own novelist and poet cut in the woods. The gates of pleasure which open to let the cultivated mind into the external world stand closed against the barbarian. Were Sir John Lubbock was upon some of the Pacific islands he found even the chiefs of the wild tribes so weak in mental power that a ten minutes talk to them about the oceans and steamships, and London, and railways, put them all into a sound sleep. In presence of unstrung nerves minds the earth and sky are spread in vain, but in our day it sometimes occurs that a mind will happen upon some volume of truth or beauty and cannot by any means sleep until the volume has been read. Nor novel-reading only, but philosophers and lovers of knowledge have been almost rendered sleepless by the fascination of their studies. Poor Hugh Miller died of too great susceptibility to the interesting problems of his profession, and poor Poe, when his dark mind

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscriptions will be received on and after Monday, the 26th inst., at our office, No. 2 Broadway, for any part of said bonds, which are dated May 1, 1881. Dave Sypers to pay, yearly (interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually upon the 1st days of May and November), in New York, said both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and fineness. They are issued at the rate of $25,000 per mile, to provide means for the construction and equipment of the company's railroad, and are secured by a first mortgage upon the franchises and entire railroad and property of the company, including a very valuable land grant of 6,400 acres per mile.

The bonds are offered at 95 per cent premium and accrued interest, of $1,000 for each bond, which is the full and accrued interest thereon, payment of which sum will entitle the subscriber to one first mortgage bond for $1,000 and also to an amount, at the second mortgage bonds of the company, bonds at the rate of only $7,000 per mile, and secured upon the same franchises, railroad, and property, equal to 40 per centum of the par or face value of said first mortgage bonds, and in like proportion for larger amounts. Subscribers may pay for and receive their bonds at the time of subscription, or at their option may pay 20 per cent on account at the time of subscription and 10 per cent monthly thereafter till the whole shall be paid.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full information will be sent on request. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

New York, Dec. 5, 1881.

Subscriptions may be also made through BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 12 LaSalle-st., Chicago, who will give full particulars.

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CAPITAL.....$400,000
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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited.
Drafts on the Firm collected.
Coupons United States Bonds,
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Correspondence invited.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
J. H. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MINING NEWS.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	¾	Eastern Railroad	2¼
Boston Land	¼	Flint & P. M.	57
Boston, H. & W.	6¼	Lake Shore & M. S.	120
Atlantic & P. W.	6¼	Mich. Cent. & Kalam.	91
Boston & Albany	120	Ohio Central	8¼
Boston & Maine	150	Hunt and Pitts	1
Chicago, B. & Q.	120	Do common	1
Ohio, Mich. & Cleveland	1		

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Mining stocks were very quiet, there being no third call on the New York Mining Board. Robinson Consolidated opened at 200, declined to 125, and closed at 205. Slate Lines were fairly active: Nos. 2 and 3 opened at 150, advanced to 175, and closed at 165; and Nos. 1 and 4 were dull at 25. Oriental & Miller, 35 to 36; Chrysotile, 230; Bradshaw, 70; Vistas, 205; Consolidated Virginia, 120. Total sales at both exchanges, 76,035 shares.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co...	¾	Quincy	2¼
Calumet & Hecla	1	Silver Islet	1
Copper Falls	¼	Stag	¼
Duncan Silver	¼	Osceola	2
Franklin	¼	Huron	¼
Pewabic	¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair business is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½
Green, self-working	5½
Red tipped, self-working	5
Inferior and common	3½
Crooked	2 @ 3

BAGGING—Trade remains without signs of activity. The low prices coming in are filled at the following quotations:

Stark	11	Burlaps, 40 in.	11 @12½
Globe	10	Gunnies, single	6½
Lewiston	10	Gunnies, double	12
Amoskeag	10	Wool sacks	18 @20

BUTTER—For poor to fair grades the market is as dull as at any time. There is a very good local and shipping demand for the table butter, and of that class there is no accumulation. Quotations remain as follows:

Creamery, fancy	32@33	Creamery grades	29@30
Do, fair to choice	27@31	Dairy, fancy	28@30
Dairy, choice	25@27	Do, inferior	20@24
Dairy, fair to good	22@24		

BEANS—Were moving slowly. Prod stock selling at $1.75@1.80 per bu. Comm'n stock is not salable above $1.70@1.75.

EGGS—Were steady at 25c per doz for fresh and 23c for limed.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general condition of this trade is good, dealers reporting a liberal demand from all quarters. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$11.00@12.00
Indiana pressed brick	20.00
St. Louis pressed brick	20.00
Do in ill. per brl. delivered	3.00
Do in ill.	2.50
Louisville cement in sacks	1.70
Do in bbls	1.50
Akron cement in sacks	1.70
Do in bbls	1.50
English Portland cement	4.75@ 4.00
Rosendale cement	1.00
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.50@ 1.00
New York stucco	1.00

CHEESE—The situation of this market was much the same as before. Fine full cream and the best part skim goods were fairly firm. For the poorer grades there was practically no market. We quote:

Full cream, September	11 @11½
Full cream, fancy	11 @11½
Part skim, October, choice	7 @8½
Part skim, fair to good	6 @7
Part skim, flat, choice	7 @8
Part skim, common to good	4 @6
Low grades	1 @3

COAL—Quotations remain the same as before:

Anthracite	20.00	Piedmont	6.00
Do	8.00	Indiana block	4.00
Hocking Valley	4.00	Do lump	4.00@4.50
Hall, A Ohio nut	4.00	Illinois block	4.00

FISH—Jobbers report a light business doing, with prices steadily held. We quote:

Codfish, Shore, 1-pr	6.00	Cured, boned	8@9½
Codfish, fat test	5½	Whale, winter	7
Codfish, fair test	4½	Do, spring	4.00
Codfish, lean test	3½	Do, summer	3.00
Codfish, snow white	6	Mackerel, extra	20
Codfish, George's	5½	Mackerel, No. 1	16
Carbon, Wh'e, W. W.	12	Mackerel, No. 2	12
Carbon, Wh'e, S. W.	11½	Mackerel, No. 3	10
Carbon, Wh'e, P. W.	9½	Trout	10
Carbon, straight, W. W.	10	Herring, scaled	20
Carbon, straight, S. W.	9½	Herring, round	5
Lard, current make	10	Salmon, No. 1	20
Lard, No. 1	9	Salmon, No. 2	16
Lard, No. 2	8	Salmon, No. 3	12
Linseed, raw	60@61		

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was inactive. The few orders received were filled within the range of the following quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	7	Figs, 20-lb. boxes	2.00
Figs, layers	14	Figs, 10-lb. boxes	1.00
Turkish prunes, new	7½	Figs, 5-lb. boxes	50
Malaga grapes, new	2.50	Figs, 2-lb. boxes	20
Malaga grapes, keg	1.25	Figs, 1-lb. boxes	10
Sultana, layers, new	2.00	Figs, Smyrna, new	12½
Sultana, Valencia, new	2.00	Figs, Smyrna, old	10
Raisins, London Clusters, new	2.50	Figs, Smyrna, fancy	15
Raisins, Valencia, new	7	Figs, Smyrna, choice	12½
Citron	25	Figs, Smyrna, prime	10

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	12@20	Peaches, pared, halves	20@25
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12	Peaches, unpared, halves	15@18
Apples, Southern, quarters	6@7	Peaches, pared, quarters	12@15
Apples, Southern, chops	4@5	Peaches, unpared, quarters	10@12
Apples, Southern, cores	2@3	Raspberries	30@35
Apples, Southern, parings	1@2	Strawberries	30@35
Apricots	20@25	Pitted cherries	20@25

NUTS.

Filberts	12	Pecans, Texas	12
Almonds, Tarragona	18@20	Pecans, Illinois	12
Naples Walnuts	15@16	Chestnuts	10
Walnuts, soft shell	14	Hickory nuts	3@4
Pecans	20@25	Cocoanuts	6@7

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7	Fancy, hand-picked	7½
Virginia	6	Extra, hand-picked	7
Red Virginia	5½	Extra, No. 1	6½
Tennessee, red	5½	Extra, No. 2	6

GREEN FRUITS—Trade continues inactive and prices weak. We quote:

City white	2@2½	Jersey	2@2½
City brown	2@2½	Kentucky	2@2½
City yellow	2@2½	Illinois	2@2½
Country white "A"	2@2½	Missouri	2@2½
Country white "B"	2@2½	Kansas	2@2½
Country white "C"	2@2½	Nebraska	2@2½
Country brown	2@2½	Colorado	2@2½
Country yellow	2@2½	Utah	2@2½

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was light on South Water street. Prices ruled steady. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	2.00@3.00	Cranberries, per brl	6.00@7.00
Apples, fancy, per brl	3.50@4.00	Cranberries, per bu	2.00@2.50
Cranberries, per box	1.00@1.25	Quinces, per bu	1.00@1.50
Oranges, per box	4.00@5.00	Grapes, per lb	10@15
Oranges, Florida, per box	4.00@5.00	Grapes, per basket	1.00@1.50
Lemons, per box	4.00@5.00	Grapes, per brl	6.00@8.00
Malaga grapes, per brl	6.00@8.00		

GROCERIES—Business was quiet, and prices were without noteworthy change. Sugars were firm, and most other lines were held with steadiness, the only prevailing that lowest prices have been reached. We again quote:

Sugars.		Molasses.	
Cardilles	7 @ 7¼	Fancy	50
Louisiana	6 @ 6¼	Choice	45
Coffees.		Good	40
Java, choice Mandeling	29 @30	Prime	35
Java, ordinary	27 @28	Syrups	30
Maracaibo	24 @25	Rice	5 @ 6
Mocha, fancy	30 @32	Starch	6 @ 7
Rio, prime to choice	22 @24	Candles	12 @13
Rio, fair to good	20 @21	Soaps	6 @ 7
Rio, ordinary	18 @19	Rosin	3 @ 4
Rio, roasting	17 @18		

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10½	Granulated, No. 1	9 @9¼
Crushed	10 @10½	Granulated, No. 2	8½@8¾
Powdered	10 @10½	Granulated, No. 3	8 @8¼
Granulated, standard	9 @9¼	Granulated, No. 4	7½@7¾
Granulated, not standard	8½@8¾	Granulated, No. 5	7 @7¼
A standard	9 @9¼	Granulated, No. 6	6½@6¾
No. 1	8½@8¾	Granulated, No. 7	6 @6¼
Extra C	8 @8¼	Granulated, No. 8	5½@5¾
No. 1	7½@7¾	Granulated, No. 9	5 @5¼
Yellow	6½@6¾	Granulated, No. 10	4½@4¾

SYRUPS.

Corn	27	Sugar	30
Sugar	30	Maple	50
Maple	50	Sorghum	30
N. O. molasses, new	30		

SPICES.

Allspice	8	Mace	75
Cloves	20	Nutmegs	75
Pepper	15	Ginger	15
Cassia	15		

Business was very dull and unchanged. We quote the spring prices of leading Chicago dealers:

Green-cured, hides, per lb	7½@8	Green-cured, hides, per lb	7½@8
Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@8	Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@8
Green-cured, heavy	7½@8	Green-cured, heavy	7½@8
Part-cured hides	7½@8	Part-cured hides	7½@8
Dry hides	12@13	Dry hides	12@13
Calf skins	12@13	Calf skins	12@13
Deacons	25@30	Deacons	25@30
Sheep pelts	75@1.00	Sheep pelts	75@1.00
Lambs	25@30	Lambs	25@30
Shearlings	15@20	Shearlings	15@20
Tallow, No. 1	4½@5	Tallow, No. 1	4½@5
Tallow, No. 2	3½@4	Tallow, No. 2	3½@4
Grease	3½@4	Grease	3½@4

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,500	12,000	1,000
Tuesday	1,500	12,000	1,000
Wednesday	1,500	12,000	1,000
Thursday	1,500	12,000	1,000
Friday	1,500	12,000	1,000
Saturday	1,500	7,000	1,000
Total	9,000	69,000	6,000
Same week in 1880	10,000	70,000	6,000
Shipments—			
Monday	1,000	4,000	500
Tuesday	1,000	4,000	500
Wednesday	1,000	4,000	500
Thursday	1,000	4,000	500
Friday	1,000	4,000	500
Saturday	1,000	4,000	500
Total	6,000	24,000	3,000
Same week in 1880	6,000	24,000	3,000

CATTLE—The week opened dull and drooping. Reports from the East were dull, and the warm, wet weather made the local meat trade very dull, so there was but little demand either from shippers or butchers. Since Wednesday, with diminished supplies and cooler weather, there has been a freer movement and some advance in prices, the week closing little higher than the ruling prices of Tuesday. Of export grades there were few, and few were wanted. The proportion of good grades, however, was better than for some weeks previous, and of unhealthy smallest, which gave a pretty fair average. A limited number of Christmas steers were offered. The best of them went at $6.25@7.00. Stockers were in moderate request, and ruled firm at $2.00@3.65 for poor to good lots. Calves have continued scarce, and high prices still prevail, choice veals selling at $7.00@7.50 per 100 lbs. Saturday's markets was quiet and steady. Following are closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Steers—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward	$5.25@5.75
Choice Steers—Fine, handsome steers, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.25
Good Steers—Well-fattened steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Steers—Good to common steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.20
Light Steers—Good to common steers and heifers, weighing from 900 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@3.60
Stockers—Steers and heifers, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs	2.75@3.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and heifers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Feeders—Good to choice steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Cows—Good to choice cows	2.50@3.00
Heifers—Good to choice heifers	2.50@3.00
Bulls—Good to choice bulls	2.25@2.75
Veal Calves—Good to choice veals	6.00@7.00

HOGS—The past week saw a dull and rather unsatisfactory hog market, for which state of things the weather was chiefly responsible. Early in the week the receipts were pretty full and of excellent quality, which fact unfavorably affected the market for light positions, prices declining sharply. On Wednesday the decreased arrivals during the last half of the week were principally the result of the heavy rainstorms of Wednesday and Thursday, which so materially checked the movement of hogs that packers got their stock to the slaughtering stations. There was a dull trade on Saturday. At Monday will be observed as a holiday, business will be suspended, and also much of the local supply did not exceed 7,000 head, sellers had hard work to make a conversion. Prices of heavy and medium weights remain unchanged, while the decreased receipts of light and heavy stock have declined a trifle, the market closing at 5.00@5.05 for lights, at $5.05@5.10 for heavy, and at $4.90@5.05 for ships and butchers.

SHEEP—Early in the week the demand was active and prices were strong, but there was a reaction later, the heaviest declines falling upon the best grades, including Christmas stock. Saturday's market was well taken up. The extreme range of the market was $4.00@5.50 for inferior to choice, and the bulk of sales at $4.50@5.25. Closing quotations were $5.75@6.15 for inferior to common; $6.25@6.50 for medium; and $6.75@7.00 for good to choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 120; consigned through, 25 cars; market firmer; not quotably higher; no extra here; good shippers, $5.60@5.75; one load, light, $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,720; consigned through, 24 cars; otherwise light; fair to choice sheep, $5.00@5.40; one lot mixed sheep and lambs, $5.50; one lot common lambs, $4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,130; consigned through, 61 cars; moderately active; higher for Yorkers; closed strong; unchanged; Yorkers, good to choice, $5.40@5.45; light, $5.15@5.20; good medium weights, $5.30@5.35; good heavy weights, $5.15@5.20.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 300; shipments, 350; market steady; native shippers, $4.60@5.00; native stock, $3.50@4.50; native cows, $2.00@3.00; native feeders, $3.75@4.00; good heavy Texans, $3.50@3.75; good to choice Texas cows, $2.25@2.50; light shipping, $3.50@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 770; shipments, 240; market slow and lower; good to choice, $5.00@5.10; mixed packing, $4.90@5.00; light shipping, $5.00@5.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Entirely nominal; no supply; no demand; no receipts or shipments reported.

HOGS—Lower; little done; [illegible]; packing, $5.00@5.10; butchers' to fancy, $5.15@5.40; no receipts or shipments reported.

SHEEP—Nothing done.

LUMBER.

Trade at the yards is very active, orders arriving about as fast as they can be filled. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 2x1-inch	$34.00
Clear, wide, and extra, 2x1-inch	32.00
Third clear, fencing, 2x1-inch	24.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	31.00
Common dressed siding	22.00
Shorts, dressed and common dressed	18.00
Box boards, 12-inch	16.00
Box boards, 10-inch	14.00
A stock boards, 12-inch flume	21.00
A stock boards, 10-inch	19.00
A stock boards, 8-inch	17.00
Fencing, first quality	13.00
Fencing, No. 2	11.00
Common boards, 12-inch	17.00
Common boards, 10-inch	15.00
Common boards, 8-inch	13.00
Dimension stuff, 2 to 10 in	20.00
Timber, 6x6 to 8x8, inclusive, 12 ft	20.00
Timber, 6x6, rough, and good	18.00
Lath	3.75
Shingles, clear	3.00
Shingles, extra	2.75
Shingles, standard	2.50

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—PROVISIONS—Tallow—Prime city steady at 41s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits at London steady at 4s 3d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2 steady at 9s 2d; No. 1 white steady at 9s 4d; winter steady at 9s 3d. Corn—Firmer at 5s 10d.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Liverpool wheat firm. Liverpool American mixed corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; corn strong. Cargoes for prompt shipment by sail—American mixed corn 30s@30s 6d.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Owing to the interruption business on 'Change today by the sudden and frolicsome element, very few transactions were made.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat lower: No. 2 red, $1.31¼ cash, $1.31¼ January, $1.30¾ February, $1.27¾ bid May; No. 3 do, $1.30¾. Corn lower; 45½c cash; 45½c January; 43½c February; 39½c May. Oats lower; 34½c cash; 34½c January; same; options nominal. Rye better, 82@82½c. Barley dull; 82@83.

LEAD—Firm at $4.35.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Nominally; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Market dull.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 and high mixed, 72@74c; steamer, 71@72c. Oats quiet but steady. Rye nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier; prime, $15.00@15.50; new mess, $15.00@15.50; clear and extra clear, $16.50@17.00. Beef, $10.00@11.00; mess, $12.00@13.00; extra mess, $11.00@13.00 for family. Lard, 11¾@12c. Hams—Smoked, 15c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

HIDES—A trifle firmer; Spanish, 17@18c; do wet, 9@10c.

TALLOW—Firmer; $7.75@8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; 2,400 sacks; corn, 21,000 bu; wheat, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; White.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $21.00@22.00; choice, $20.00@21.00; fancy, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; $17.50@17.62½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders easier; loose, 10.00@10.12½; packed, $11.00@11.12½.

HIDES—Weak; dull and unchanged. We quote the spring prices of leading Chicago dealers:

Green-cured, hides, per lb	7½@8	Green-cured, hides, per lb	7½@8
Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@8	Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@8
Green-cured, heavy	7½@8	Green-cured, heavy	7½@8
Part-cured hides	7½@8	Part-cured hides	7½@8
Dry hides	12@13	Dry hides	12@13
Calf skins	12@13	Calf skins	12@13
Deacons	25@30	Deacons	25@30
Sheep pelts	75@1.00	Sheep pelts	75@1.00
Lambs	25@30	Lambs	25@30
Shearlings	15@20	Shearlings	15@20
Tallow, No. 1	4½@5	Tallow, No. 1	4½@5
Tallow, No. 2	3½@4	Tallow, No. 2	3½@4
Grease	3½@4	Grease	3½@4

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Business has been very quiet as usual on the eve of Christmas, but the tone of the market is very firm, and there is a cheerful feeling in the trade. Cotton goods are quiet and unchanged. Spring prints, printed percales, and linens are in fair demand. Woollen goods are quiet.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; low do, 11¼; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 2,749 bales; exports to Great Britain, 41,432; Continent, 2,449; coastwise, 180; sales, 265; stock, 120,018.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11½c; low do, 11¼; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 11,430 bales; gross, 13,030; exports to Great Britain, 16,980 bales, 4,000 stock. SALOP.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; sales, 200; receipts, 1,350; shipments, 4,150; stock, 20,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Dull; receipts, 1,500 bales; shipments, 331; stock, 16,333; sales 150; middling, 11½c.

A Boston Sensation—A Worthy Wife Wants a Divorce and the Money She Gave Her Husband.

Boston Dispatch.

The aristocratic circles of the East, and more especially of Boston, are greatly exercised over a divorce case which was begun in this city today. The seeker of the decree is Mrs. Louisa Cumming, who wants to be legally separated from her husband, John Cumming, for indiscretions said to have been committed in Europe. Mrs. Cumming is the widow of the late Col. Charles O. Rogers, for so many years said proprietor of the Boston Theatre, and the owner of numerous and valuable properties in and around Boston. Cumming, who is an Englishman, is much the junior of the former Mrs. Rogers, and he first met her as a tutor or companion to her sons before the death of her first husband. The fact that she married in about a year after the death of Col. Rogers exposed her to a great deal of talk at the time. Pending the hearing in the divorce case she has asked for an injunction to restrain Cumming from conveying certain real estate in his possession, as well as a large amount of money, stocks and bonds. After Col. Rogers' death $120,000 were settled on each of three children, and $400,000 upon the widow outright, and the balance, about $200,000, was managed for the heirs by trustees, and has been tolerably profitable during the last dozen years, the interest collections alone yielding a handsome annual income. It is said that during the blissful honeymoon Mrs. Cumming settled upon her second husband the great bulk of the funds and property which she inherited from her first. The domestic discord which led to the proceedings for divorce had lasted some years then, but the settlement of the business in the court was kept a secret until the wife saw her property and money vanishing.

THE UNLOVED WIFE.

By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

CHAPTER I.

Sir Knight, of thy fair countesse,
Tell me whether dark or bright,
Or little loved, or loved aright,
Is the face of thy ladie.
E. B. Browning.

It was a splendid spectacle, that famous masquerade ball, which was given as the valedictory of the old and the salutatory of the new year, at the opening of one of the most brilliant seasons our National Capital had ever seen.

A great war had ended.

A renowned military commander was at the head of our Government, with a council selected from among the most eminent statesmen of the Nation, and a diplomatic corps of the most distinguished Ministers from foreign countries.

Certain illustrious personages of Royal rank or lineage—a Brazilian Emperor, a Russian Grand Duke, and a Bourbon Prince—were among the transient and honored guests of the city.

Besides these there were gathered at the Capital the usual winter multitude of noted politicians, financiers, authors, artists, beaux, beauties, leaders of fashion, and queens of society.

Conspicuous among these bright lights of the world were two who were termed—one the "lion" and the other the "belle" of the season.

They were both young, handsome, gifted, and *and* was wealthy.

The name of the first-mentioned was Tudor Hereward. He was an accomplished scholar, an eloquent orator, a rising statesman, and, although but 27 years of age, he was already an able party-leader in the National House of Representatives. In person he was tall, fair, and stately.

His dress was always faultlessly neat and even fastidiously dainty.

His manners were reserved and cold, except when he was warmed up in debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, when he would often seem to be transformed and inspired with a splendid and burning eloquence. Many predicted for him an illustrious future. He was now, as has been said, the "lion" of the season.

The "belle" of the winter was Leda Von Kirschberg, the only child and heiress of Jacob Von Kirschberg, head of the great banking house of that name.

She was a beautiful, saintly blonde, with a brilliantly blooming complexion, sparkling, purplish blue eyes, a small, aquiline nose, pouting, ruby lips, and shining, rippling auburn hair.

Her dresses were the happiest "inspirations" of Worth and of Pingon, and the envy and despair of her rivals. Her manners were at once dignified and gracious.

So much for the social status and personal appearance of the "lion" and the "belle" of that resplendent scene and season.

To say that nearly all the young ladies were more or less infatuated with the "lion," and that quite all the young men were in love with the "belle," would be but a faint statement of the situation.

And that these two were utterly devoted to each other was too apparent to all.

But ah! for "the course of true love"—there was an insurmountable obstacle in the way of its happy consummation in marriage.

The belle of the season was a betrothed maiden!

The fact was not generally known, for it had not been ostentatiously announced in the society column of the newspapers, but Miss Von Kirschberg was really engaged to be married to Mr. Nicholas Bruyin, a millionaire much richer and very much older than her own father.

So you see!

The ancient bridegroom-expectant had not come with the widowed father and motherless daughter to Washington, so that few in the city knew of the great man's existence, and none knew of his relations to the beauty and heiress.

Least of all did Tudor Hereward, her devoted knight, suspect the truth. For if he had done so, be sure that his fine sense of honor would have forbidden him to trespass on the sacred rights of the betrothed lover by too marked attentions to the betrothed maiden.

No! Tudor Hereward was ignorant in seeking and innocent in igniting the impassioned heart of Leda Von Kirschberg.

Why she had concealed the fact of her marriage engagement, and why she had encouraged and even invited the exclusive attentions of Mr. Hereward, is, perhaps, not difficult to understand.

In the first instance it was probably nothing more than vanity prompted her to seek to attract and monopolize the attentions of the most brilliant society man at the Capital. Possibly she meant no harm at all, and had no ultimate object in view. But she who plays at "flirting" plays with fire.

Before she was well aware of the truth, she had not only captivated the famous young statesman, but she had irrevocably lost, to him, her own heart!

But that she had no intention of giving him her hand was soon quite apparent.

The night of the last day in the old year, the night of the masquerade ball given by Senator S., in his splendid new mansion in the northwest quarter of the city, was destined to decide their fate.

Miss Von Kirschberg and Mr. Tudor Hereward were, of course, among the invited guests.

He took no character. It would not have been in harmony with his proud, fastidious nature to play any part, or, at least, any conspicuous part in such a harlequinade.

He merely covered his usual evening dress with an inscrutable black domino of fine texture, and his handsome face with a black mask of fine velvet.

She—by some subtle sympathy divining his thoughts and intentions on the subject—also eschewed the queens, gypsies, peasants, nuns, and sights and mornings, into which the ladies would try to transform themselves for one evening only, and over her dress she wore a white silk domino, and over her fair face a white mask of satin and lace.

Neither had received any intimation of the other's disguise, yet the same subtle sympathy which had directed their costume for the evening brought them together through the immense crowd of maskers that filled all the reception rooms, dancing rooms, supper rooms, and conservatories, and overflowed into the halls, balconies, piazzas, and even into the glass-roofed winter garden on the grounds.

Dazzling light and deafening music were streaming through every window of the crowded mansion when the Black Domino, our hero, passed out of the conservatory, entered the winter garden, and looked about him.

Here were no lighted lamps, for the moonshine pouring in through the glass roof flooded the wonderful, beautiful scene with a soft, bright radiance.

The Black Domino stood peering down the lovely walks, bordered with evergreens and hardy roses in full bloom. His eyes were searching for the "swan," as he mentally called a lovely white form whom he had been watching all the evening, and whom he had seen glide through the crowded room out of the house and in the direction of the winter garden.

He had followed her slowly and with difficulty, for he could not slip through a "jam" as easily as he had done.

Now, in this freer space and purer air, he hoped to find her.

But she was nowhere to be seen. There seemed to be no one in the garden.

Nevertheless, he walked down between the hedges of blooming roses until he saw in a corner of the rear hedge an arbor of climbing roses in the midst of which his eye caught a gleam of silvery raiment.

He hastened directly to the spot and found her there.

She was reclining on the rustic seat and had taken off her mask for air, revealing the fair, proud face of Leda Von Kirschberg.

He had not expected this revelation of her identity, and he felt that his presence at this moment might be considered an inexcusable intrusion upon the privacy of the lady.

"Leda," he said deprecatingly, as he stood before her and removed his own mask, "please to pardon my indiscretion, but I have been trying to make an opportunity for speaking with you all the evening—in fact, all the day—but have not succeeded even in seeing you until tonight."

"Tudor, sit down here for a little while. The rooms were so warm and the crowds so dense that I felt like suffocating; so I came out here to unmask and inhale a breath of fresh air," she said, as she smilingly made room for him beside her.

"I am very glad you did so! I presumed to follow you. Do you forgive me for my presumption?" he inquired, as he bowed and took the offered seat.

"That depends," she answered archly. "How could you know me, to follow me? Or were you, perhaps, following an unknown white domino that had caught your fitful fancy?"

"How could I know you?" he repeated, gravely, taking her hand and fixing his eyes on her lovely face.—"How could I know you? By the same simple, universal law of Nature through which I know myself—for you are my sweeter, purer, higher self! Leda, my queen, do you imagine that any disguise could hide you from my knowledge? My heart would always recognize you, Leda!"

"Oh, Mr. Hereward!" she murmured in a low, distressed tone, whose meaning he could not have perceived, for he went on to plead.

"I have been seeking you for many hours, my love, my queen! Not to tell you in set speech that which my whole life in your dear presence has been telling you ever since we first met, and in that meeting recognized each other! Ah, lady mine! Ever since that sacred moment of meeting and mutual recognition, I have been tempted to believe in the old heathen myth, that man and woman were originally one being; but that Jove, in a rage, split them in two, leaving the halves to seek each other sorrowing through all the ages! To seek in vain—as we see by all the mismatched couples in this lower world—except in such happy cases as ours: for, sweet lady, I have found my completion in you and you yours in me. And we know it now!"

"Oh, Mr. Hereward!" she moaned, in an almost inaudible tone.

"Thus, dear Leda, I have now followed you here to tell you that which you feel and know so well, but only to ask your permission to speak at once to your good father and invoke his blessing on our betrothal. But even this I scarcely need to mention—for surely I know I have your sanction for it."

"Oh, Mr. Hereward! Pray, pray, do not talk to me in this manner!" she moaned, in agitation, as she withdrew her hand from his fond clasp and covered her white face.

He gazed on her in surprise and uneasiness, yet scarcely taking in the full meaning of her words.

"But why? Why may I not speak to you in this way? Why, Leda? Why?" he inquired, trying to take her hand again.

She drew it away as she faltered:

"Oh, Mr. Hereward! Because—because we are only friends! And we can never be more to each other than friends! Though I hope," she added, pleadingly, "that we may always be just such dear friends as we are and have been! Shall we not?" she prayed, dropping her hands and raising her eyes appealingly to his stern, set look.

He met her glance, he gazed on her white cheeks and trembling form, fixedly, inclusively, with incredulous amazement and indignation in every feature of his firm, handsome face, for no part of her previous demeanor towards him had prepared his mind for this unexpected repulse.

"Miss Von Kirschberg, how is this? It cannot be that I hear you aright!" he said.

"Ah, yes, you do, Mr. Hereward! You hear me aright," she signed.

"And we can be no more than friends?" he said, drawing in a hard breath. "Is this true?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Hereward! It is true! And it is heart-breaking!" she moaned, in a voice full of tears.

"Leda! In the name of Heaven! What do you mean? Expl

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. D. PRAIR, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

C. H. LYON, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

J. R. GLASS, of Salt Lake City, is at the Palmer.

J. C. HUNT, of Philadelphia, is at the Tremont.

A. W. PLATT, of New Mexico, is at the Palmer.

J. V. SOLMES, of Cleveland, O., is at the Tremont.

C. L. GATES and wife, of St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

JOHN A. MARR, of Cleveland, O., is at the Palmer.

GEORGE W. TRAY, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

CHARLES B. REDDICK, of Omaha, is at the Sherman.

THOMAS COMYN, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

FRANCIS LEON, of Haverly's Mastodons, is at the Sherman.

JUDGE WILLIAM LOCHRIDGE, of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

TEAD C. POUND, M. C., of Wisconsin, is registered at the Tremont.

MILTON NOBLE and Helen Potter and her "Pinafore" are at the Tremont.

EDELIN MELVILLE, Lillie Post, and other members of the Melville opera company are at the Palmer.

NATHAN ROUNDS, the well-know traveling salesman, has returned from a most successful trip to Missouri.

CONGRESSMAN W. D. WASHBURN, of Minneapolis, registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way home.

THOMAS CASSELLS, George Gans, and R. B. Bruce, London; and Robert Rutherford, of Stratford, England, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

JOHN P. BAKER, Springfield, Ill.; C. E. Grannis, New Haven, Conn.; John B. Coburn, Peoria, Ill.; and Rufus P. Atkinson, Winthrop, Mass., are at the Leland.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF BRADY, who levied on the stock of Kinsella, Cheyer & Co., Saturday for the judgment creditors, will commence this morning to make an inventory of the stock.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN arrived in the city late Saturday night and went on to Washington yesterday, spending the night at the Grand Pacific. He was accompanied by Col. John M. Bacon.

A CHAP giving the name of M. C. McDonald was arrested by Officer John Brennan, of the Grand Pacific Hotel detective, last night for the theft of an overcoat from one of the hotel guests. He was booked for larceny at the Armory.

DURING a row at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets yesterday afternoon Robert Loftus, a bartender at the Oil Region saloon at No. 1105 State street, sent John Lyon about the head, and was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of assault.

AT half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the river at Wells street by Charles E. Ray. It had been in the water so long that identification will be virtually impossible. It was taken to the Morgue by the Harrison street patrol.

THE Collector's office of the Town of South Chicago will be open today and also in the evening for the accommodation of taxpayers. All the taxes are now due on both real estate and personal property, and payment can be made through the mail by check, thus saving the time and annoyance of going to the office, or of being called on by the deputies.

A SERIES of revival services was inaugurated last evening at the Centenary Methodist Church. The meetings will be continued throughout the present week. They are being conducted by Dr. Fry's Band, which has already done so much of late in the evangelical work now progressing in Chicago. The service last evening was well attended, giving promise of a very successful week.

AS ANNOUNCED a week ago by Dr. Thomas, a collection was taken up at the People's Church yesterday morning, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The amount thus raised was an exceedingly generous one. One year ago yesterday the People's Church, as mentioned by Dr. Thomas, made a collection, and with the proceeds donated a silver communion service to the church at Deadwood, D. T.

PROF. W. C. MARBURY lectured before the Liberal League last evening on the subject "Mission of Young Men, and to the Memory of Our Living Sisters and Our Dead Heroes." The lecture was the subject upon which he was announced to speak, but, after he had concluded, a very generous conviction prevailed with the audience that the Professor had left his manuscript at home. The connection of the lecture with the subject was strictly without discovery.

J. B. MCEAVEN, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is at the Leland. He returns from a Southern trip for the benefit of his health. Mr. McEavish, who is the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, reports that the interest in Manitoba lands is booming up wonderfully. The sales of the past month have averaged 80,000 acres per month since the office was opened, three months ago, and there is an active movement looking to the immediate improvement of the lands already purchased.

SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, who has been engaged with A. T. Stewart & Co. for many years, and has been offered $7,500—one of the largest salaries ever paid to a salesman—to stay with Stewart, has cast his lot with Burke, Walker & Co., the new dry-goods firm. Mr. Sang, who probably controls as much trade as any man in the West, refuses an offer of $8,000 from a prominent wholesale dry-goods firm in Chicago, and will still have no better friend at Burke, Walker & Co's.

THERE was the usual large audience in Farwell Hall at the special religious services last night, notwithstanding the many Christmas attractions elsewhere. A quartet of the "Yokefellows sang at the entrance while the people were going in. The large choir on the platform led the singing. One by One" and several other more familiar songs, in which the assembling people joined. Brothers Currie and Dean assisted in the opening exercises. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol preached from the words, "And the door was shut." It was the last day, he said, in several respects; it was the Sabbath; it was the anniversary of Christ's resurrection; it was the happy Christmas; and, last, it was the great day to be saved. At the close of the sermon Mr. Currie made some remarks, and it was announced that next Sunday night the Rev. Joseph P. Smithson, of Dublin, would preach.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Trustees of the Olivet Baptist Church (colored) appeal to the public to help them save their building, which is worth $10,000, from mortgage for $10,000. There is due for interest, $1,500, and it must be raised by Jan. 1 to prevent foreclosure. The members of the church, though poor, have raised $1,500, and are making efforts to increase the sum to $2,500. The debt was contracted by the fire, while the church was not insured, and the old edifice, little being obtained from the insurance companies, as nearly all of them failed. The cause of religion among the colored people of Chicago would greatly suffer if this place of worship be lost to them, and, as the church is commended to the sympathy of all by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Patterson, R. J. Jacobs, Dr. Lorimer, and others, it is hoped that the Christian people of the city will send contributions to the Rev. Mr. De Baptiste, the pastor. As the interest on the debt is $150 per month, the members will be able to take up the remaining notes as they mature.

SMALL-POX FROM THE COUNTRY.

Every day seems to make more apparent the fact that small-pox patients are knowingly shipped into this city from points near and remote. Last night Officer William Grenk found a man wandering along Fifth avenue, his face a mass of small-pox blotches. When questioned he stated that he had been sent in here Saturday by officers in De Page County, and that he expected to be taken care of at the pest-house. A health officer was secured on the West Side and the patient was cared for through the night. Today he will be taken to the pest-house.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Ole Olson, a Swede, while attempting to board a Hyde Park suburban train at Woodlawn Station, lost his grip and fell, or swung around between the two cars. Officer Morgan Thaler was on the platform at the time, and caught him by the coat and lifted him on the platform, thereby saving his life.

KENSINGTON.

Edward Scott, a young man in the employ of F. A. Myers & Co., coal dealers, was struck by the north-bound Hyde Park train yesterday afternoon, and severely, if not fatally, injured. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. He was at the depot to welcome home Mr. Myers, who returned last night, and while assisting Mr. Myers to alight from the train he was struck by the engine. He resides at No. 1 Lowe avenue, Lake View.

GRAND CROSSING.

Frank Dahl, late of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Mary E. Combs, the wife of a business-man of Grand Crossing, have eloped. Dahl came here from Pennsylvania some ago, and worked in the factory. He made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Combs, and during the three weeks he was here had his pains for running away with the latter. Monday evening their pair have gone to Fort Wayne, while Mr. Combs seems to take the matter good-naturedly.

PULLMAN.

Arvie De Young, who assaulted the schoolmaster, Miss Brenack, was fined $100 and put under bonds of $1,000 to keep the peace.

Habitual Constipation

is the bane of nearly every American woman. Every woman knows it, and therefore that no power undermines their health and strength. Every woman owes to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the safe remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it to-day. Sold by druggists.

Stolen—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, from the vicinity of Madison and Peoria streets, a brown horse, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, weighing about 1,000 pounds, with a small white spot in forehead, and a small scar on left hip. Any information leading to the recovery of said horse will be suitably rewarded. Apply to Chief Engineer Fire Department, Room 5, City Hall.

CHRISTMAS.

Glorious Weather Adds to the Enjoyment of the Day in Chicago.

Large Congregations Attend the Morning Services in the Churches.

Ald. Jonas' Free Distribution of Turkey, Etc., to the Poor of the City.

Cheerless but Elaborate Dinners at the Hotels and Restaurants —Presentations, Etc.

THE HONORED DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE CITY.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-one years ago, when the Jews had become accustomed to their conquered condition as mere vassals of imperial Rome, a humble woman was brought to a humble bed, and although the infant's birth in a little stable was unnoticed at the time, it has been the source of an anniversary which, during the long roll of the centuries, has been a counterpart, more or less exact, of the holiday celebrated yesterday throughout the civilized world. In Chicago Christmas morning dawned as clear as ever it did in Judea, and the beauty of the day added its mite to the festal feeling of generosity and gift-giving to which the birthday of the Savior has been dedicated, for His followers, with a wonderful unanimity, have from time immemorial dedicated the holiday to an era of friendly feeling well worthy of Him who proclaimed "Good will toward men." Christmas has come to have such a peculiar feeling that it has become the culminating holiday of the year, not only to the young people who are rewarded with all the triumphs of toys and sweetmeats, but even to their sedate elders who have outlived the traditions of good St. Nicholas, and have arrived at the stage when they realize with compound interest the saying of the author of the day, that it is much more blessed to give than to receive. The smiles and joyous shouts of the little ones are a most munificent reward for the money and anxiety of mind which the little gifts have cost.

Christmas was celebrated in Chicago yesterday much as it always has been. The fact that the holiday fell on a Sunday but lengthened out the pleasure of the occasion. There was a general feeling that the three days constituted Christmas, and three days of comparative rest are not too much to be enjoyed by a busy people like those of Chicago.

SOME STRICT SABBATARIANS

may have had their celebration Saturday night and carefully put away the toys yesterday, but in more than one rigid Presbyterian family there could be seen last evening through the windows ecstatic visions of green cedars laden with glaring candles reflected in rolling eyes, while the children on the floor reveled in the gifts which the fond relations showered in their laps. Today is the legal holiday, but yesterday was the holiday itself, when the chimes in the steeple rang out to all the world, "Peace on earth, good will towards men." The weather had not lost its tinge of Indian summer, and the traditional Yule-log was almost a superfluity in any household. The attendance at the churches was wonderful, even if but for one reason. Many a woman there was who walked slowly up the aisle that her less fortunate sisters might duly admire her Christmas sealskin, while many a young man promenaded with open coat that the glories of his new waistcoat or scarf-pin might receive proper recognition. On the other hand there was many a family where the only token that Christmas had come was the merry greeting in the morning, the grasp of the hand, or the bright glance of the eye dulled by sufferine and gloomy poverty. For the poor, after all, Christmas is chiefly theoretical. Many a hovel there was where the occupants were too much occupied in keeping the wolf from the door every day to be able to realize the fact that Christmas had come, except it were in the way of regretful longings for something better, something easier, and something nobler. A few philanthropists, with the Christmas feeling well grounded in their hearts, made themselves and the world better by devoting their energies to the relief of the poor, and for this they will have their reward, even if their benefactions did not reach a fraction of the downtrodden and oppressed for whom they were intended.

A detailed account of the celebration of the day in a great city will be found below.

CHURCH SERVICES.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN.

Christmas-Day at the Third Presbyterian Church was not observed by any special exercises at either the morning or evening service. At the morning devotion the Rev. A. E. Kittredge preached a sermon on "The Birth of the Savior," which he stated was the union of divine and human agencies, and on His birth was built the foundation of the Christian religion. Infidels had made a point to call attention to the alleged impurities of this divine birth. Attention had been called to it at the Central Music-Hall in this city. To save men Christ came on earth as a man and was born of a woman.

In the afternoon special exercises were held by the Sunday-school. These included a recitation by Miss Kittie N. Sanders, a solo by Mr. A. L. Goldsmith, singing by the school, and an address by the pastor. The school-room was tastefully decorated with flowers and presented an animated appearance.

JACKSON STREET METHODIST.

At the neat little Jackson Street Methodist Church the pastor and Elder Willing officiated at the Christmas morning service. The church was tastefully decorated. In large evergreen letters over the pulpit were the words "Merry Christmas," and around the walls the Scripture "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to men." Dr. Willing preached from the words, "The Prince of Peace," Isaiah, ix. 6, establishing the prophecy of Christ by Isaiah 760 years before His Advent; also referring to other prophecies of the Savior; then passing to the realm of Christ as a Prince to His humility as an earthly teacher, and lastly to His power as a joint ruler with God. The choir sang several beautiful Christmas carols and anthems. Dr. Willing announced the Sunday-school Christmas festival in the church this evening at 5 o'clock, and invited all the little people.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Nothing in the service or appearance of the First Congregational Church yesterday indicated the observance of Christmas, save the titles of hymns and the theme of the sermon. The auditorium was without adornment, and the profusion of flowers and forest of evergreens which at this time usually adorn and serve as unmistakable signs of the return of Yuletide festivity in the Christian nations were conspicuous by their absence. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., preached a Christmas sermon on "The Fulfillment of God's Promises." He said it was held by some that in knowing God the creature has no firm footing and no positive assurance that he is not casting astray. This was a great mistake. As shown in the text, God has prearranged the plan for salvation, and man has at his disposal every facility for knowing the terms. Everything is thus ordered and in its proper time will be fulfilled. Before the first Christmas morn, when the multitude of the heavenly host announced tidings of great joy to the shepherds about Bethlehem, the birth of the world's Redeemer was foretold many years, and when the time appointed arrived Christ was born and the Scriptures literally carried out. Man now has the Bible to guide him on his way to salvation. There are many things therein mentioned that have yet to be fulfilled, and will be accomplished at the time set in God's omniscient plan.

RAILROAD CHAPEL.

At the Railroad Men's Chapel, corner Kinzie and Canal streets, yesterday afternoon, Christmas was observed by about a dozen persons. The room was not decorated, and the services consisted of Scripture-readings and the singing of sacred songs.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY.

At the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal), on Throop street, between Adams and Monroe, appropriate Christmas services were held. The interior of the church was very handsomely decorated with evergreens which were gracefully festooned and draped on wall, ceiling, pulpit, choir-loft, etc., making a most pleasing effect. In addition to the evergreens, mottoes from the New Testament relating to the Savior and His birth were suspended on the walls. These were printed in gold letters on crimson and blue backgrounds of canvas, and greatly heightened the beauty of the church. On the walls near the pews were other quotations from the Bible in large letters made from evergreens. Epiphany Church at Christmas time has always been noted for the beauty of its decorations, but those in charge this year surpassed all former efforts.

The singing was very good, the choir showing to excellent advantage in the "Gloria Patria," the "Te Deum," and the "Jubilate Deo." The rector, the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., preached a sermon appropriate to the day, his subject being the divinity of Christ and His mission on earth. In the morning a Christmas service of praise was held. The church was crowded at both services.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL.

Yesterday morning a Christmas song service was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The interior of the edifice was richly and tastefully decorated. Festoons of evergreen spanned the arches of the chancel and were looped gracefully about the chorus. The pillars were wound with evergreens, and the points and reading-desk were tastefully beaus with wreaths and festoons of it. A large evergreen tree stood upright in the baptismal font, on the communion table, which was covered with an elaborate new cloth, was a handsome cross of natural flowers. The music was rendered by the following choir: Sopranos, Mrs. George B. Carpenter and Miss Hattie Attwood; altos, Miss Addie Foreman and Miss Emma Baker; tenors, Mr. Charles Clarkland, Mr. Fred Wild; bassos, Mr. B. H. Grove and Mr. G. H. Broderick. The music was very fine, especially the solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," sung by Mrs. Carpenter. The services were conducted by the Rev. R. A. Holland, rector of the church, and the congregation was a very large one.

GRACE EPISCOPAL.

At Grace Episcopal Church, on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, the decorations were very fine. Heavy festoons of evergreen were hung about the church, and the chandeliers were hung with evergreen. An evergreen wreath hung from the reading desk, and the pulpit and font were similarly decorated. On the communion table were three huge vases of calla lilies, and a number of gracefully-shaped evergreen trees stood about the chancel. Services were held morning and evening, and at the morning service communion was administered to a very large number of the congregation. The music was rendered by the regular choir of the church, and was very fine.

TRINITY METHODIST.

The special Christmas services in the Trinity M. E. Church were conducted yesterday with a solemnity full of grandeur and beauty, in accordance with the dignity of the occasion. The auditorium was well filled with worshipers, the pulpit and altar steps being tastefully decorated with stands of flowers, while in the centre stood a floral emblem of the star of Bethlehem. The choir had increased its number to sixteen, and, with the accompaniment of the organ and cornet, sang with admirable effect a number of sacred anthems and cantatas appropriate to the anniversary of the birth of Christ and His resurrection from the grave. The Rev. R. B. Pope preached in the morning, taking his theme from the hymn of praise of Mary the Virgin Mother of Christ to be found in Luke i, 68: "He hath exalted them of low degree." The preacher began by speaking of the comparatively few, but eminently precious, words that are to be found in the Bible as enunciated by woman. And yet, if you take out of the Bible the thoughts attributed to holy women thus placed on record for all the world, the pleasant Scriptures would be rent asunder. We listen with tears of joy to the glad song of Miriam, the prophetic songstress of Israel, as she extols on the banks of the wonderful Nile the deliverance of her people from a servitude worse than death. But there is no one embodied in the annals of time so delicate, so tender, so holy as that told to us by Luke as it was breathed from the pure heart of the mother of Jesus. The religious women of Israel were accustomed to engage in prayer at sunrise, at noon, at sunset, and "down at the rising of the sun, and it was while Mary stood with her soul lifted at evening in prayer to the already opened gates of Paradise that one who had stood for ages in the presence of God said unto her, "Hail! thou highly favored among women!" Never had woman carried in her heart such a mighty secret as Mary carried over the hill-country of Judah on her journey from Galilee to her cousin Elizabeth. And then it is that Mary breaks forth in that strain of rejoicing on the wonderful grace of the Almighty in lifting up her, a woman of low degree, to be the Queen of Earth and Heaven. Would you call the immaculate conception and birth of the child Jesus a miracle? Miracles are simply the petals of the blossoming flower that anticipates the ripened fruit of Gospel salvation. Miracles may be wrought again. They are wrought every day all around us in the cloud-temples of crimson and purple flame that float above the setting sun, in the thought and spirit life of every human being, in the pure redemption of every repentant soul. There have been great eras of miracles in the past, and it is more than true that today we stand upon the threshold of another era. How complete has been the fulfillment of the prophecy that Mary sang: "Behold, from henceforth all generations shall call Him blessed." In our Protestant Christian churches we have put no pictures of the Madonna over the altar, where we hardly recognize her greatness of character and mission, we are apt to overlook the glorious part in the history of the Bible. Mary alone could have engaged the Protestant religion gives not due honor to her name. Only in the Catholic and Greek Churches is she considered worthy of homage. There are strange legends related of her in the chronicles of the Churches of Southern Europe. Of her death, at the age of 72 sacred years, she called together all the disciples of her Lord and Son, that they might walk with her through the valley of the shadow of death. All came but the doubting Thomas, who was in the far-off land of the wilds of Asia. She died amid the songs of invisible angels, and they buried her in the ancient rock sepulchure of Christ. Three days afterward Thomas arrived, and begged that he might see the face of her who was mother of them. The apostles opened the tomb, when amid clouds of heavenly incense, the sweetness of which was never known on earth, they found the couch of death unoccupied, the linen clothes lying folded, and the body of Mary risen into Heaven. So many sweet, so many tender legends still exist, which the majority of the world look upon as pure and holy. The piecing of the image of the Virgin in every Roman Church, and bearing her prayer-beads, the rich and peasant alike, has lifted up the condition of woman all over the world. Her influence upon art cannot be measured. Every "divinely gifted man," whether poet, painter, or composer, has felt the inspiration of the love of God through Mary for mankind. Not a picture-gallery in any land but would lose its brightest gems, not a household but would deplore past memories of inculculable value, if the history and homage of Mary, upon whom "all heavenly presence and glory rested, was stricken from the world's religion. It is only as we bend from our flights of cold philosophy and accept Heaven's gifts in Heaven's way that we find peace, and eternal happiness, and wonderful salvation in the Christ that is born today on earth amid majestic lowliness.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL.

At the St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, there was a very large congregation, and exercises appropriate to the day were held under the direction of the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Courtney. The church was decorated, but not as elegantly as it has been heretofore upon similar occasions, and presented a neat and attractive appearance. The altar was covered with cedar, and surmounted with vases of living and fragrant plants, while about its base urns of green palm were tastily arranged. The reading-desk was also trimmed after the same style, as was also the organ, and the recesses upon either side of the chancel were rich with the verdure of the garden and forest, the whole presenting very a pleasing spectacle. But to the rear of the chancel-rail the decorations were grandest and most elaborate. Suspended in the centre was a floral cross made of cedar, relieved in the centre by drapery, the top of which was gracefully fringed with palm. The walls, too, were adorned, but nothing like extravagance had been attempted.

The exercises were in the usual order for such occasions, consisting of music by the excellent choir of the church, readings and prayer in accordance with the Episcopal forms, and a sermon by the rector.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL.

The usual Christmas services at St. Mark's Church yesterday morning were made noteworthy by Christmas hymns, chants, etc., which were made to the church. After the opening musical services, the rector, the Rev. Mr. Fiesewood, said he wished to express his desire for a merry Christmas to his parishioners, and also, at the same time, took pleasure in presenting several beautiful gifts which had been received in the church. In the first place, the elegant frontal, superfrontal, and retable for the altar, and the hangings for the lectern and reading-desk were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Grier of Cottage Grove. The altar-book-rest—seen on the altar for the first time was a memorial from his parents to Charlie Colbert. The brass salms-receiver was a memorial to the rector's mother, the late Mrs. S. H. Fiesewood, by her sons. There was also a set of altar-books and a font-cover, presented by a member of the congregation. The rector said he felt glad that such a spirit was becoming common in the church, because there was no more fitting way to express regard for departed friends than by memorials in the house of God.

The presents were very handsome, particularly the altar-hangings, which were beautifully embroidered and faced with red silk. The church was tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, and the air was heavy with the balsamic odors of pine boughs, with which the windows were adorned.

The text of the morning sermon, which then followed, was taken from the second chapter of Luke, the fourteenth verse: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good-will towards men."

Four hundred years before the birth of Christ angels' voices were first heard at the time of the first creation, when the earth was in its first perfection, in its first beauty and purity. Their voices during the fleeting years had repeatedly been heard, and now they came with the injunction to be joyful and merry, and unite in the inscription, "Praise to God in the highest," and in the declaration, which is better for us, "Peace on earth." The spirit of Christianity was not always the spirit of God's people, but the tendency of the world was to lay aside the sword as an arbitrator—to submit to the rule of the Prince of Peace. We meet today to reconcile all that divides Christian people, and meet around the Babe. That was simply a foretaste of what was to be the condition of the world in the ages to come. Angels rejoiced at Christian self-denial, at missionaries toiling in foreign lands, at work for Christ. Such thoughts incited us to wait until we are raised above all sin and sorrow, and meet where they are making the songs of praise to the Lamb. And when God calls us away, and we are ushered into the presence of the angels themselves, and presented to God, and are not only allowed to praise Him, but permitted it to become the sentiment of our lives, we must all feel today toward our fellowmen the sentiment of the proclamation voiced in the text.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED.

At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday special services were held. The auditorium was tastefully adorned with a profusion of flowers, Christmas-trees, and evergreen trimmings, and presented a beautiful spectacle. Under the arch back of the pulpit were the words in white flowers bordered with green, "Good tidings." Below this appeared a large evergreen star with the words for motto, "Peace" drawn on the other. Under these was inscribed in white flowers, "Emmanuel." The pastoral was one labyrinth of flowers and plants, and was very beautiful. The pillars upholding the gallery were converted with growing vine. During the evening Bishop Fallows preached, taking his text from St. Mark, iii, 27: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

"Christ," he said, "gave utterance to this most momentous truth when the Pharisees complained to Him that His disciples plucked ears of corn as they passed through a field on Sabbath. This gives us an idea of Christ's estimate of man. Simple man, divested of all adjuncts, is infinitely greater than any institution, temple, rite, or ceremony. The purposes of the Sabbath are bodily rest, mental illumination, and recuperation. The needs of civilization as well as the law of God require the observation of this day. Before the Lord wrote His commandment on the table of marble he had written it upon the fleshy tablet of the human heart. Man has the privilege of making Sunday and all things subordinate to him for his moral and spiritual welfare."

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN.

The Sunday-school of Westminster Presbyterian Church celebrated Christmas last evening with the giving of its quarterly entertainment in the auditorium of the church. The room was appropriately decorated with evergreens, and on the wall back of the pulpit appeared the floral motto, "Glory to God," designed in large characters. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music and recitations by the pupils. The Rev. D. C. Ogden delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the progress made by the school during the past year, and encouraged the children to continue faithfully and bring others.

BETHANY CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. A. Towle preached yesterday morning and evening at the Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron streets. The edifice was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and presented a very pretty appearance. In the evening a special praise service was sung by the choir, assisted by other talent. The reverend gentleman preached on the subject, "Wonderful Names," in which he called the attention of his hearers to the importance of the occasion. The birth of Christ was the foundation of religion, and His character and life the sustaining power of the Church. A large congregation was present at both services.

THE UNION SUNDAY-SCHOOL

at Madison street and California avenue had a most pleasant Christmas festivity, equally festive Saturday evening, with speaking, music, and abundance of "goodies," which were enjoyed by a large number of little ones and not a few big ones. The retiring Superintendent, Mr. A. D. Clinton, made each scholar and teacher a Christmas present.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. John H. Barrows conducted the Christmas service last night in the First Presbyterian Church before a very large congregation. The music was superb, consisting of two elaborate Christmas offertories on the organ by Mr. Clarence Eddy and by the choir, two Christmas anthems, "There Were Shepherds," by Dudley Buck, and "The Light Hath Shined Upon Us," by E. Silas. The discourse was upon the subject of "Amusements." The text was taken from Romans, xiv., 5. "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." Dr. Barrows enunciated the principles that should regulate the mania for theatre-going. First, every person should settle this question in his own mind as enlightened by the doctrines of the New Testament. Second, the need of moral discrimination in the pursuit of amusement. Third, the Christian should not indulge to pleasurable things about which he is not fully satisfied. Fourth, the great and unsupplied need for healthful recreation in our overworked city.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

The first mass was celebrated at 4 o'clock in the morning, Father Conway officiating, assisted by three other Reverend Fathers. The choir at this mass sang Weber's Mass in G, Miss Nora McMahon and Mrs. O'Brien taking the soprano and contralto, Mr. Henrotin contraito, and Mr. Huesson and August Leiverman bass. Then there was a mass every hour thereafter, concluding with a grand Pontifical High Mass at half-past 10, Archbishop Feehan being the celebrant, assisted by the Reverend Fathers. Father Conway preached an eloquent sermon on the birth and life of the Savior. The choir was largely augmented for this occasion, and gave Rossini's grand "Messe Sollennelle," one of the grandest, at the same time one of the most difficult compositions ever written. The instrumental part of the work is written for piano and organ.

Mr. Hans Balatka, who was present, and generously gave his assistance, spoke in high terms of the performance, and said that he would like to hear it repeated this winter, when he would be pleased to take part.

The solo work was intrusted to the regular quartet of the church: Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Dr. Sheppard, August Leiverman, and Gerard Hines. The choruses were such well-known voices as Charles Noble, Thomas Goodwillie, Prof. Brown, Mr. Michael Petrie, Miss Nora McMahon, Miss Henrotin, Mrs. O'Brien, and many others. Mr. Hubert Bessire presided at the organ and directed, and Mrs. Hennes had charge of the piano. Their performance was decidedly fine.

Mrs. McGuire sang Gounod's "Ave Marie" at the offertory in her usual grand style, being in excellent voice.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Following was the musical program of the service at Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, yesterday morning. The choir consists of a quartet and chorus, Mr. S. H. Dyer presided at the organ.

Anthem—"O Zion that Bringeth Good Tidings".....Stainer
Venite.....Gregorian
Gloria Patri.....Howe
Te Deum, in B minor.....Dudley Buck
Jubilate, from taird mass.....Haydn
Hymn—"While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night".....Lloyd
Offertory—"The Angel Gabriel Was Sent from God".....Henry Smart
Hymn—"Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices?".....Von Weber

CHARITABLE CHEER.

GENEROUS JONAS.

He who makes a few hearts happy, even for a day, is a public benefactor. This is notably true of ex-Ald. Jonas, who is a public and generous-hearted benefactor in every sense of the word. Each year, for ten years past, on Christmas-Day, he has distributed meats, poultry, nuts, and candy to the poor. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and the tenth annual distribution took place in the rear of his store, No. 61 Dearborn avenue. The room was transformed into a vast poultry and meat-supply store. Three great counters were loaded as full and heavily as it were possible to load them with chickens, turkeys, beef, and mutton. There were also barrels upon barrels of poultry, and sacks of candy and barrels of nuts. The crowd commenced to gather as early as 7 o'clock, while a choice collection of tramps assembled in the neighborhood, as the liberal ex-Alderman had included a free meal to poor and homeless men and women. Four butchers—volunteers, by the way—were engaged all the forenoon cutting up the beeves and sheep carcasses. There were two full carcasses of beef, twenty sheep, 1,000 turkeys, 1,500 chickens, 225 pounds of candies, and several barrels of nuts provided by Mr. Jonas for the feast. Besides these, though unsolicited, Ald. Peevy sent over five whole sheep, and ex-Ald. Mallory, of the Fourth Ward, a nice shoat. This vast amount of edibles looked as though it could not all be carted away in three hours, but the fact is that it was. The distribution commenced at 9 o'clock, and at 11:30 the supply was exhausted.

It is said that the Nation is selling upon a grand wave of prosperity, and that Chicago is peculiarly and particularly blest in this regard. But whence came so many poor ones? There were 1,500 in all. In the throng with the evidences of grief and respectability about them: aged men—men too old to labor; old and crippled men and women; the besotted woman and man, dragging along great troops of dirty little children to whom no Santa Claus had come. They showed plainly by their faces that their stockings, had they owned any, had not been filled with toys and goodies the night before.

At 9 o'clock precisely the door was thrown open and the crowd rushed in. Such a surging and anxious crowd! There were not less than a thousand poor persons in it, and all wanted to make a break at once for the counter. Mr. Jonas was assisted by his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Ludwig, in the distribution, with five other young men and several boys, besides the butchers. But with all the help they could not serve rapidly enough to satisfy the rush. Something had to be done. In less than less than fifteen minutes upwards of 250 birds had been given away, besides bags of nuts and candies. Each turkey or chicken was accompanied by a fine "beef or mutton roast, or steak," and it was comical to see how Ald. Jonas' much trouble some kind of order was brought about, and Jim McHale, of Eighteenth-Ward renown, came and singled out the tramps, and saved much in this way for more worthy people. The tramp, if he got a chance, would take his "goodie," as McHale termed it, and "monkey it away for a glass of booze. I'm onto that game," said he. "I've got a contract for 900 eyes tomorrow, and I guess I can get them."

The rounders kept away from Jim, and in that way he materially assisted in good work. Poor women would come in, praying that the Virgin Mary would shower down blessings upon the good man "who feeds me childer today." Many and many a "God bless you, Mr. Janas," went forth from men's and women's lips. Every one who came was served. Sometimes a man or woman would try to make the round a second time, but eagle eyes were on them, and they would "get the bounce." Very few questions were asked, except how many were in a family, and the applicants would be served accordingly. It was strange to note, however, how many women there were who had seven children. Now and then there was one with two or four, or, when a little girl came her mother was home minding the baby and her father was at church, while perhaps both had before drawn rations. People came from all the extreme parts of the city, even from the Town of Lake, while one man claimed to have walked in from Evanston. Father Weber, of the German Catholic Church at the Stock-Yards, sent several worthy poor families for their Christmas turkeys to Mr. Jonas, and they got them, too. One enthusiastic old woman said: "He ought to be the President. He'd make a good one this. God bless him." Several gentlemen came in to see Mr. Jonas, and congratulated him upon his generosity. The ex-Alderman said that the drain came heavily, because it included all the city, and he could helped in this good work. It was surprising to see how many well-to-do, well-clothed persons came for their good cheer, and got it, of course. Negroes came, smacked their lips, and characteristically said, "We only want a chicken, boss—a fat chicken. No beef, thankee." They got their chickens. One woman, pleased of more gall than is allotted to average humanity, was given a nice chicken and a mutton roast. She wouldn't have the chicken, but wanted a turkey. When she got a turkey, she wanted a better one. She was allowed to take her pick. Her check carried her through. By 11:30 the meat and poultry supply was exhausted, but the nuts and candies gave out long before that hour, and five minutes later the distribution was completed.

In addition to the above, Mr. Jonas had made arrangements with a North Clark street restaurant to feed all the homeless ones who called upon him with a good, wholesome Christmas dinner. To this purpose he issued meal-tickets, for which there was no end of a rush. The dinner was to have been from 12 to 3 o'clock, but by noon the supply of tickets was exhausted, and the food of the restaurantkeeper almost so. The ex-Alderman gave away some 350 tickets, and by 1 o'clock the limit was reached. They were an orderly set, and among them were some decently-clad men who were evidently just now playing against a season of hard luck, but most of them were seedy, hard-looking tramps, to whom a square meal was a boon not to be sneezed at. In the restaurant a table was set apart where thirty at a time were fed. They got soup, chicken, or turkey, vegetables, bread, and coffee—all they could eat. But the way that they went for the food was simply marvelous, and the restaurateur probably got the worst of the bargain. The entertainment of the poor cost Mr. Jonas in the neighborhood of $1,000. It is fair to say that he is not a very rich man, but he enjoys this manner of giving, and his example deserves to be emulated by men far richer than he, and who are more able to afford it.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

At the Home for the Aged, corner of Throop and Harrison streets, the day was passed more quietly perhaps than at any other institution in the city. This, notwithstanding the fact that the Little Sisters of the Poor, who conduct the institution, did all in their power to render the day an enjoyable one. An extra good dinner was provided, and during the early afternoon hours the home was thrown open to the guests. A number of relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the inmates availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented, and many of them brought gifts. But Christmas and New Year's are sombre days to the aged. Infirm, homeless, and, in many cases, friendless, who find their way into an institution of this character. They serve to recall other and happier Yule-tides—the days, perhaps, long years ago, when, first as little children, they saw nightly visions of old Santa Claus and his wonderful pack, and awoke one morning to find that their dreams realized, their stockings in the chimney-corner brimfull of childish toys and goodies; or when, later on in years, they in turn taught their little ones the Christmas story, and the quaint and olden legend of St. Nicholas. Every one of these happy holidays is to them a milestone on a long, long journey which is nearly at its end, and under the circumstances, though the tears start at the thought, they wish each recurring milestone were the last, and that somewhere, beneath the green turf, they would find their last resting-place on earth. To what the sisters of loving Friends to contribute to the day's pleasure and discomfort, such thoughts as these were continually uppermost in the breast of every inmate, and if they did ample justice to the dinner provided it was because of the habit which attached to them through so many Christmas feasts.

THE JAIL.

The prisoners in the County Jail were cheated out of their anticipated Christmas dinner yesterday, owing to the illness of Sheriff Mann, without whose services and directions Jailer Fois felt incompetent to undertake the enterprise of getting up a feed for his guests at the expense of the county. The Jail officials have accordingly decided to postpone the dinner until New-Year's, when the prisoners will be treated to roast turkey in addition to the regular diet of soup, bread, and coffee. A few of the more fortunate inmates were made aware that the outside world were indulging in the customary Christmas cheer by the contributions of friends sent in Saturday evening. In some cases the lay-outs were quite sumptuous and sufficient in quantity to warrant a division by the inmate of one cell with his next neighbor. During the latter part of the day Mrs. Col. Clarke, of the Pacific Garden Mission, made the round of the corridors and distributed a number of tracts and newspapers, and at 7 o'clock a prayer-meeting, with singing services, was held in the boys' department under the direction of